"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; variable winds.

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## ST. LOUIS ALL READY TO DEDICATE THE FAIR

### Throng of Visitors, However, Not Up to Expectations.

### Ceremonies Will Be Interesting—Distinguished Visitors and Brilliant Military Companies Are on Hand.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—On the eve of the three days celebration, which will jointly commemorate the Louisiana Purchase and mark the dedication of the exposition to be opened here a year from now, this city is not overwhelmed by a multitude of visitors or laboring under any great strain of excitement.

Perhaps there is a very marked change between the condition of to-night and the conditions of to-morrow, the celebration, as far as popular participation is concerned, going to fall far short of what was predicted. It was said that there would be 200,000 strangers in town, and enthusiasts still insist that there are, or will be, but the streets are not crowded—from a New York point of view—there are plenty of rooms to be had at all the hotels except a few big ones, and the street car service, which is woefully inadequate at times, has not broken down.

But the fact that the crowd of visitors that was expected here has not materialized will not detract from the interest of the celebration, except from a spectacular standpoint. Its features, such as parades, public assemblages and pyrotechnic displays, have been planned with great prodigality.

The President of the United States and the only living ex-President are here to be seen and to be heard. The Governors of most of the States of the United States, accompanied by gorgeously attired staff officers and escorted by small and large bodies of militia, are on hand, Gov. Odell of New York being most conspicuous with his regiment of 1,200 picked men. The majority of the members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, nearly all of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, a score of Special Commissioners from foreign Governments, and high officers of the army and navy, with selected detachments from both branches of the service, make up an official representation that in a measure compensates for the absence of the vast crowd that was expected.

NEED OF BETTER FACILITIES.

One thing is made very clear to those who have sought good hotel accommodation here to-day, and that is that if St. Louis is going to take care of great exposition crowds next year a large number of first-class hotels must be built.

With the small crowd that is here now the desirable hotels are filled. With an influx of 100,000 people, accommodations would have to be sought in little hotels that ordinarily well-to-do people would not deign to patronize, or in the hundreds of private houses which announce their willingness to take strangers in. Experience at Chicago and Buffalo has demonstrated that exposition visitors will not put up with such inferior accommodations.

Relief is promised, however, in the construction of many large "exposition hotels" temporary in character, in the neighborhood of the exposition grounds. The wise visitor will patronize one of these simply for the reason that they will be near the exposition, which is six miles from the heart of the city, and which is to be reached at the present time only by transit facilities that are abominable.

Infrequent and overcrowded trolley cars, and very much more infrequent and less frequently local trains over two lines of railroad are what people here for this celebration have to depend on. It is said that all this will be remedied, that new tracks are to be laid and loops and belt lines to be built. Casual inquiries, however, seem to develop the fact that the powers that control the transportation facilities are going to do these things only when the authorities whose duty it is to protect the public interest grant demands that a New York franchise grabber would blush to hint at.

The scene at the exposition grounds, even as matters are to-day, is one to convince anybody that the show is going to be magnificent one. The grounds are on a wide plain. It is practically devoid of shade trees, but this condition is relieved by the wooded hills of Forest Park close by. The grounds are very extensive as compared with those occupied at Chicago and Buffalo, so much so that one is rather disheartened at the prospect of having to walk about them.

This effect will be modified, though, when the great white city is built and the landscape gardeners have done their work. An army of men are employed there now. The work is not enough advanced to warrant any detailed description or criticism of the exposition buildings as a whole, but what has been accomplished gives full promise that this exposition will be superbly housed.

RAIN MAY MAR EXERCISES.

It is uncomfortably warm here to-day. Visitors from the East, who came in Winter flannels and wearing light overcoats are casting the overcoats aside and unbuttoning their vests. Straw hats are already being generally worn by the natives.

St. Louis men say that this is one of the coolest Summer cities in the country, but it does not seem so. Visitors listen with interest when told that at the exposition next Summer there is going to be a skating rink, with acres of artificial ice in it, and that there will be two artificial snowstorms each day there. It will surely be a place of attraction.

The weather prophet declares to-night that to-morrow's great parade and dedicatory exercises will be marred by a downpour of rain. He says he hopes his prediction will not be fulfilled, but he is afraid it will.

The arrival of the President late this afternoon and of ex-President Cleveland shortly afterward were the features of the day. They sat both guests at the home of ex-Gov. Francis, President of the exposition.

Mr. Cleveland arrived over the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern at 5:30 o'clock, and a large reception committee was waiting for him. The committee was not allowed to be idle, however, for the train from Washington bearing the members of the Diplomatic Corps, which was not expected until 5:15 o'clock, came in thirty minutes before the committee had looked for it. The diplomats were promptly taken in hand and escorted to the quarters assigned to them.

A portion of the committee remained to greet Mr. Cleveland, whose train came in shortly after the diplomats had driven away. As he alighted he was warmly greeted by President Francis, who had driven rapidly to the station, after greeting President Roosevelt at Forsythe Junction. The members of the committee crowded around and Mr. Cleveland was unable to proceed for some time, so thick was the throng about him. A passage was finally cleared, and with President Francis he walked through the aisles formed by the crowd, and, entering a carriage, was driven to the residence of President Francis.

Gov. Odell of New York came in this morning attended by his staff. Following him came a special train bearing a squadron of cavalry, a provisional division of the Naval Militia, and a provisional regiment of infantry, all from New York.

In addition to the troops from New York, these troops arrived during the day: One provisional regiment and band, 1,000 officers and men from Ohio; four regiments from Missouri, 3,000 officers and men; one regiment and band from Iowa, 850 officers and men; one regiment and band from Illinois, 1,000 officers and men; one battalion and band from Oklahoma, 200 officers and men; one battalion and band from Louisiana, 200 officers and men.

Gen. Gomez of Cuba arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. He was heartily welcomed by a Reception Committee, and escorted to the Planters' Hotel.

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, Gov. Cummins of Iowa, and Gov. Mickey of Nebraska, arrived early in the afternoon, and Gov. Cummins, in particular, was attended by a staff sufficiently numerous to make up a squadron of cavalry in itself.

Cardinal Gibbons, who is to deliver the invocation at the dedication ceremonies to-morrow, arrived late last night, and was driven to the residence of Archbishop Kain, whose guest he will be for the remainder of the week.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The order of exercises for to-morrow is as follows:

10 A. M.—Freedom of the city will be tendered President Roosevelt at the St. Louis Club by Mayor Wells.

10:30 A. M.—The military parade formed on Grand Avenue.

11 A. M.—Grand Marshal Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin will start west on Lindell Boulevard from Grand Avenue.

11:30 A. M.—President, in advance of the parade, will reach the World's Fair Grounds and the Presidential salute will be fired, and President Roosevelt will take his place in the reviewing stand.

1:30 P. M.—Band concert as crowd gathers at the Liberal Arts Building.

2 P. M.—President David R. Francis of the World's Fair Company will call the meeting to order for the formal dedication. The programme:

Invocation by Cardinal Gibbons.
Introduction of Thomas H. Carter of the National Commission, President of the day.
Grand Chorus, "The Heavens Proclaiming."
Presentation of the building by Mr. Francis.
Dedication address by the President.
Chorus, "Te Deum Laudamus."
Address by Grover Cleveland.
"America," with chorus and band accompaniment.
Prayer by Bishop E. R. Hendrix.
Benediction by Bishop Haney C. Potter.
Centennial salute of 100 guns.
Eight o'clock, fireworks.

The city has put forth every effort to entertain its visitors and all parts of it have been lavishly decorated with flags, streamers, and drapings of red, blue, and yellow bunting.

## INSURANCE SWINDLER CAUGHT.

### $15,000 Had Been Paid on His Life by Order of the Supreme Court.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DALLAS, Texas, April 29.—A man giving the name of William A. Hunt took out life insurance policies for $15,000 in Dallas, on Oct. 21, 1896, from Capt. A. J. Brown, agent of the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company of New York. Two months later Hunt was reported to have perished in quicksands in the Pecos River Valley, in Loving County, Texas. The insurance company was not satisfied with the showing made on the reported death and resisted payment of the life insurance.

A Mrs. Jennie Metzler of Dallas, claiming to be a sister of Hunt, sued the life insurance company and got judgment. The case went to the Supreme Court of the United States and was affirmed, the policies, dating ages, and costs assessed against the company amounting to $24,000, which was paid. Two days ago Capt. Brown was notified that a man was under arrest at Birmingham, Ala., who the officers claimed was Hunt, the man accused by the company of being an insurance swindler, but declared by relatives and friends to be dead.

Capt. Brown went from Dallas yesterday to Birmingham to see if he could identify the prisoner as the man whose life he insured in 1896. To-night he telegraphed to M. E. Locke, the company's Dallas attorney, that the identification was complete, and that the prisoner will at once be brought to Dallas.

## TO FORFEIT RAILWAY CHARTER.

### Texas Commission Asked to Proceed Against a Southern Pacific Property.

*Special to The New York Times.*

AUSTIN, Texas, April 29.—L. J. Storey, Chairman of the State Railroad Commission, said to-day that a public hearing would probably be called on a petition asking the commission to direct the Attorney General to institute suit to forfeit the charter of the Gulf, West Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, which is a Southern Pacific property.

The charges against the company are that it has not complied with the requirements of its charter granted in 1872 by special act of the Legislature, which provided that it should build a certain number of miles of road each year until it had extended its line to San Antonio, Austin, and other places named. It is also said that the corporation has a competing line with the New York, Texas and Mexican Railroad, and that the controlling stock of both properties is owned by the Southern Pacific Company.

## PRINCE HENRY'S BEAUTY WEDS.

### Milwaukee Girl Whom Prince Made Famous with His Praise a Bride

*Special to The New York Times.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—Miss Geneva Dolan, whom Prince Henry is said to have considered the most beautiful woman he met in America, was married at St. John's Cathedral to-day to Anthony J. Romadka, Rev. Father Keogh officiating. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father. Miss Ella W. Krilt was maid of honor, and Francis J. Romadka best man.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Deutscher Club. After the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Romadka will make their home at Thirty-fifth Place and Grand Boulevard, Chicago.

## WEED DIVORCE TRIAL.

### Validity of a Dakota Decree Questioned in Connecticut.

*Special to The New York Times.*

STAMFORD, Conn., April 29.—In the Superior Court, before Judge William S. Case, the suit for divorce instituted by Samuel A. Weed of Stamford against Daisy G. Weed Bates is on trial. It involves the validity of a Dakota divorce. The defendant left Mr. Weed in 1894, obtained a decree in Dakota, and married Charles Francis Bates. With their two children the couple now live in Morristown, N. J.

The only witness examined to-day was Mr. Weed. He testified as to the date of his marriage with the defendant and told of frequent trouble which had occurred in his household over the friendly calls of Mr. Bates. He said that Mrs. Weed had left him in December, 1894, and produced two letters which he had received after she had left him, in which she stated her intention of never living with him again and reproached him for jealousy and cruelty. Mr. Weed testified that he had been served with papers in the Dakota suit, but had not defended the suit.

Poland! Poland!! Poland!!!
Bottled at the Famous Poland Springs, Me.—Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited" is the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. Saves a day.—Adv.

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Poland! Poland!! Poland!!!
Bottled at the Famous Poland Springs.—Adv.

No Need for Anxiety.
The Pennsylvania Railroad's four-tracked line to Pittsburg and the West is amply protected by the latest pattern automatic signal and switch devices.—Adv.

## FOREST FIRES IN NEW YORK

### Great Damage Done in the Catskills and Adirondacks.

### Chester W. Chapin's Estate, the Rockefeller Estate, and the Loon Lake Property Burned Over—Fires in Other States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 29.—Fierce forest fires are raging in Sullivan County, and have already caused thousands of dollars of damage.

A big fire is burning in the forest and lake preserve of Chester W. Chapin, the millionaire steamboat owner of New York City, and deer, antelope, and other animals of the preserve are running to escape the flames. About two-thirds of the place, which comprises 20,000 acres, have been burned over. It is reported that Mr. Chapin has offered a reward of $2,000 for the conviction of the person who started the fire.

Flames are sweeping over the McKenzie estate, a short distance west of here, and are being carried by the wind to the village of Glenspey, where the eight children of the late George R. McKenzie of New York City have fine Summer homes.

Large forces of men are out backfiring to save the village from the scourge. Many miles of woodland have been swept by flames on the Shawangunk Mountains east of this village. The force of firefighters are almost exhausted, and a number of houses of the village were saved by a bucket brigade of women to-day.

The fire having crept all the way down the mountainside, several large areas in Pike County, Pa., have also been burned.

Late this afternoon a fire started in the woods at Parker's Glen, fourteen miles west of here, and burned over an extensive area. The schoolhouse was saved by a large force of Erie trackmen, who formed a bucket brigade.

*Special to The New York Times.*

UTICA, N. Y., April 29.—Extensive forest fires are raging in the Adirondacks, and great damage is reported to the Loon Lake Hotel property and the Rockefeller estate, which covers over 50,000 acres of land, and upon which a vast amount of money has been expended in macadamized highways, artificial ponds, and camps. The Rockefeller camps are located about Big Bay Pond, but no damage has been done to the building. Crowds are fighting the fires, and it is believed they are under control.

Since the disappearance of snow the grounds have become thoroughly dried, scarcely any rain having fallen in the Adirondacks this Spring. Many forest fires are expected in the present dry season continues. Never before have forest fires been reported so early.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 29.—Forest fires are reported in various parts of the Adirondacks. Lack of rain and a dry wind have made the woods very dry, and as the green leaves have not come out yet a fire is very easily started. The New York Central Railroad has had its fire gangs at work along their line since last Saturday.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—It is said at the office of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission that the extensive fires between White Lake and Saranac Inn, on the line of the Adirondack Railroad, the leaves and underbrush in the Adirondack woods are burning. The fire has thus far been kept in check by the labors of 175 men, assisted by regular forest wardens. Chief Fire Warden Emmons telegraphed to the commission to-day from Fulton Chain that the fires there were under control, and he was going on to the Tupper Lake region.

## FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

### Town of Onaway Threatened with Destruction and Life Endangered.

ONAWAY, Mich., April 29.—Forest fires threaten the destruction of the city. In every direction the woods are ablaze. Hundreds of citizens fought the flames last night to keep them from the lumber yards and plant of the Lobdell & Bailey Manufacturing Company. The lumber camps are surrounded by fire, and it is feared that there will be loss of life. A high wind from the southwest prevails.

Log trains were kept busy all night bringing in people rescued from the fire along the tracks. Residents of the southern part of the city are moving for safety. The smoke is so dense as to be suffocating, and the sun's rays glow dimly through it, casting a yellow shadow. Burned cinders and charred embers fill the air. Unless rain falls to-night the result will be serious.

## GREAT FOREST FIRE IN MAINE.

### It Is Raging in the Region Between Moose and Dead Rivers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BANGOR, Me., April 29.—An enormous cloud of smoke has been spreading like a pall over the Upper Kennebec Valley all day, and rapidly working south. The temperature has risen decidedly all through the country covered by the smoke. Men from the woods roads report the air as hot and choking, and cinders are falling in towns as far south as Bingham and Skowhegan.

From the immensity of the smoke cloud and the direction in which it is traveling it is certain that a tremendous forest fire is raging somewhere in the region between Moose River and Dead River, probably in Holeb Township, which was devastated twenty-five years ago. From the top of Mount Bigelow this morning a great column of flame could be seen away to the north, and people in the towns of Eustis, New Portland, Anson and Lexington have found breathing difficult at times to-day owing to the smoke in the air.

The smell of burning pine is plainly detected, and it is said that a fire is in a virgin forest. Lack of telephone and telegraph facilities makes it impossible to exactly locate the fire to-night, but from all that can be learned the flames are raging over a tract about forty miles square. There has been very little rain this Spring in any part of Maine, and the woods are as dry as in midsummer.

## BLIZZARD IN NORTHWEST.

### Heavy Snowstorms in Several States and a Big Drop in Temperature.

DULUTH, Minn., April 29.—Duluth is experiencing a heavy, blustering snowstorm, following several days of warm Spring weather. It commenced raining last evening, turning to snow early this morning. The storm increased during the forenoon, and several inches of snow have fallen, drifting considerably in some places.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 29.—The worst blizzard of the year has been raging since early morning. There is a strong gale of wind, and snow has been falling steadily. The temperature this morning was 7 degrees below the freezing point.

HURON, S. D., April 29.—Snow has been falling here since early morning, with temperature below freezing. Fruit buds and other live vegetation have been frosted, and barley and other grain are believed to have been seriously injured.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 29.—Reports received at the Government Weather Bureau here to-day stated that snow was falling in the western part of the State, with the temperature below freezing point. The temperature dropped 23 degrees in an hour. There is much danger of fruit being killed. Weather predictions for to-night are rain, snow, and colder.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 29.—A blizzard extending over the entire western part of the State set inearly to-day and still continues. Trains on the Burlington to the northwest are delayed. The snow west and north of Broken Bow is two inches deep.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 29.—The snowstorm which began yesterday afternoon continued with undiminished fury to-day. The thermometer has fallen almost to zero, and heavy losses of sheep are expected, as shearing has been going on for two weeks.

## SNOWFALL IN TEXAS.

### Windstorm at Clarendon Does Considerable Damage—Injury to Crops.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DALLAS, Texas, April 29.—Snow fell in many sections of the Panhandle of Texas to-day. The weather all over Northwest Texas has suddenly turned unusually cold for this season and damage to crops is expected to result. More snow in the Panhandle is predicted for to-night. It is cold as far south as San Antonio, and hail fell there with rain. The unseasonably cold weather has alarmed the farmers, and it is the general opinion that crops of all kinds will be seriously injured unless warm weather comes soon. The fall of snow in Texas with May nearly at hand is regarded as a weather freak.

A windstorm at Clarendon at 8 o'clock this morning wrecked stores and unroofed houses and barns, doing serious damage. There were no fatalities. The rain about Dallas so far has done little good. The farmers need, they report, heavy showers and warm, sunny weather after them.

## ROSE COGHLAN SEEKS DIVORCE

### Will File Suit in District Court of Helena, Mont.—Not to Marry Again.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HELENA, Mon., April 29.—Mrs. Rosamond Marie Sullivan, known to the theatrical world as Rose Coghlan, will file a suit for divorce in the district court here to-morrow. Her attorney is First Assistant Attorney General F. W. Metler.

Miss Coghlan, who is playing here to-night, said she and her husband have not lived together for five years, and that she established a residence here a year ago.

Asked if she was going to marry again, Miss Coghlan said: "Not with me. I've had enough of it for one woman. When I get my maiden name back again I am going to keep it."

## MILLIONS TO FIGHT TRUST.

### Pledge of $25,000,000 for Packing Houses Given by Stock Men in the Country.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DENVER, April 29.—John W. Springer President of the National Live Stock Association, said to-day that the leading stock men of the country have already pledged $25,000,000 to a co-operative company that will establish a chain of independent packing plants in the event that the $500,000,000 beef trust is formed.

Mr. Springer, who has taken the lead in the agitation of stockmen for combination to prevent control of the price of cattle by the packers, says that the stock interests will have a working capital of $25,000,000—four times that of the packers' combination. If it should come to a struggle and that was not $25,000,000 available it will proceed to build independent packing plants at Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, and Salt Lake City, and possibly in Chicago.

## HARVARD STUDENTS PROTEST.

### Action Taken by the Bursar Leads to an Indignation Meeting.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 29.—Two or three hundred Harvard men gathered in Sanders Theatre this afternoon in response to a call for a "mass meeting" to protest against the action of the college authorities in seizing a large number of signs which adorned the walls of college rooms.

Some of the leaders in the movement made speeches which were brief but to the point, denouncing the part taken by the Bursar as "high handed," "outrageous," and "the most radical paternalism" on record.

It was finally voted to appoint a committee of five to consider the matter at length, and report its recommendations at a second mass meeting which its members are authorized to call. The committee was appointed and had a session at the close of the meeting, but did not come to any definite decision.

## OBJECTION TO A MONUMENT.

### It Represents the Superstitions of Salem by a Tiger.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SALEM, Mass., April 29.—The fifty-thousand-dollar monument offered by Frederick P. Ayer of New York in honor of ancestors who were banished from Salem because they were Quakers has stirred up not a little opposition among certain of the older residents.

They admit that the work is beautiful from an artistic standpoint, but declare that, much as Mr. Ayer may wish to honor his ancestors, it is too much to expect them to allow him to present the ancient rulers of Salem in the guise of a wild beast. The statue represents a man struggling with a tiger who has attacked a woman, the sculptor using the tiger to impersonate superstition.

Mayor Peterson is very much in favor of accepting the monument as it is, and declared to-night that 80 per cent. of the people of the city were also in favor of it.

## BIG COELOSTAT FOR ST. LOUIS.

### Astronomical Instrument Constructed for Smithsonian to Go to the Fair.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 29.—Prof. John A. Brashear of Allegheny last night announced that the astronomical instrument just completed for the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., would in a few weeks be sent to St. Louis, where the United States Government will have it mounted for exhibition at the big fair. The instrument, which is built on a new basis of construction, is technically known as a coelostat.

It is the largest and most perfect instrument of its kind ever constructed and will be used primarily for the study of solar phenomena, such as sun storms, solar spectrum work, and other phenomena.

## FIRE CHIEF CROKER'S CASE.

### It Was Argued Before the Court of Appeals by His Counsel.

ALBANY, April 29.—The case of ex-Fire Department Chief Edward F. Croker of New York City, who was relieved from duty last August by Fire Commissioner Sturgis, was argued before the Court of Appeals to-day. Croker is appellant from the reversal by the Appellate Division of an order of Special Term to compel his reinstatement. The main contention of his counsel, John J. Delany, is that he was practically suspended from the force without a hearing.

Poland! Poland!! Poland!!!
Greatest Natural Medicinal Water Known.—Adv.

All the Great Sound Steamers
serve Frank Jones' Portsmouth, N. H., Ale and stout. Room 3, Harris, Agents, 33 Cortlandt St., N. Y.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

While Talking Business
the Pennsylvania limited offers every convenience of office or club. A public stenographer, stock reports, and comfortable apartments.—Adv.

Four million gallons in bond insure the uniform quality of Usher's Scotch.—Adv.

## PEREZ M. STEWART IS SUMMARILY REMOVED

### Mr. Cantor Dismisses Superintendent of Buildings.

### Borough President Gives No Reason for Action—Henry S. Thompson Is Appointed, but May Be Ineligible.

Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings in the Borough of Manhattan, was peremptorily removed from office yesterday by Borough President Cantor. No charges were preferred against Mr. Stewart, and he asserts that his removal was for political reasons. Up to two days ago, he says, Mr. Cantor declared to him personally that he was satisfied with his official course.

Some leaders of the Greater New York Democracy declared last night that the removal of Mr. Stewart was made because during the last three months he has tried to cultivate the friendship of those powerful in Tammany Hall.

Secretary George Blake of the Borough President's office appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening and gave out such facts as Mr. Cantor desired to make public in reference to the case. The announcement was made that Henry S. Thompson, formerly of the Thompson-Starrett Construction Company, had been appointed to succeed Mr. Stewart.

The question arose at once as to whether Mr. Thompson was eligible. Section 405 of the Greater New York charter gives the qualifications of the Superintendent of Buildings, saying the President of the Borough of Manhattan is authorized to appoint such Superintendent, who "shall be a competent architect or builder of at least ten years' experience."

The assertion was made last night that Mr. Thompson would be ineligible to serve because he has had only four years' experience in building operations. His first building experience, it is said, was with the firm of Thompson & Adams. The partnership was terminated by the suicide of Mr. Adams. Subsequently Mr. Thompson became connected with the Thompson-Starrett Company. He served as Treasurer for two and a half years, and during that time had control of the finances of the company, while the building operations were in charge of the other members of the concern.

Secretary Blake, however, insisted that Mr. Thompson has had eleven years' experience, but could not at the time give specific information concerning that feature of his career.

The first sign that there was any disagreement between Borough President Cantor and the Superintendent of Buildings came at the meeting of the Greater New York Democracy, held less than a month ago. Charges were made then in the secret session that Superintendent Stewart had been partial to certain politicians in Tammany Hall.

There was a heated debate, and charges were made that Borough President Cantor was not treating the members of the Greater New York Democracy with the political considerations which they deserved; John C. Sheehan took a prominent part in this discussion.

It was said last evening that for more than six months Mr. Sheehan has been trying to effect the removal of Superintendent Stewart because he would not favor friends of the leader of the Greater New York Democracy.

Soon after this meeting Mr. Stewart removed from office Chief Inspector Thomas O. McGill. No charges were made public against Mr. McGill, but for several months there was serious discord between the officials of the Building Department in reference to matters which they would not discuss in public.

One of the reasons why Superintendent Stewart was removed from office was given last evening by some friends of the deposed official. They said that at a dinner given in honor of Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, Superintendent Stewart invited to the banquet Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, and Randolph Guggenheimer, ex-President of the Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. Stewart explained to the leaders of the Greater New York Democracy that his only idea in inviting the men was to have politicians of all shades of opinion present to show that it was a real harmony dinner, and make it a substantial indorsement of Judge Parker for President. It also was asserted that Mr. Stewart invited Congressman Timothy F. Sullivan, but he declined having extended an invitation to the nephew of the east side Congressman.

Several members of the Greater New York Democracy declared last evening that there was more back of the removal of Mr. Stewart than has been made public. Mr. Stewart was seen in his apartments in the Nevada, at Seventieth Street and Broadway. He was surrounded by many friends, all of whom were ready to tell why he had been removed. All he would say for publication was as follows:

"I saw Borough President Cantor on Tuesday morning at his house. I just dropped in upon him without any invitation or appointment. Much to my surprise he suggested, on account, he said, of outside influences which he could not withstand, that I should resign. I asked him if he had any fault to find with the department I control, and he said, 'None whatever.' I said I would have to consider his request for my resignation.

"After due consideration, believing and knowing that the Bureau of Buildings had been administered to the benefit and welfare of the public, I made up my mind that I would not resign. I talked to some of my friends, and they told me to stick to my decision. I notified Mr. Cantor, and this afternoon I was afforded another opportunity to resign. Secretary Blake of President Cantor's office urged me to do so, but I declined to retreat from my position, and was removed. That's all there is to it."

"What outside influences were working against you?" asked a reporter.

"I do not care to discuss that matter. Perhaps what Borough President Cantor said is true, and that he could not withstand outside influences."

The friends of Mr. Stewart made many statements about the political issues involved. They declared that Mr. Stewart had refused to give advantages, which they called "graft," to the members of the Greater New York Democracy. They said Superintendent Stewart had treated all politicians alike.

Another statement was made in reference to the filling of the vacancy in the office of Chief Inspector of the Department held by Mr. McGill. John C. Sheehan, it was asserted, wanted one of his personal friends named for the place, because of the power it would give him in the supervision of large building operations.

Some of Mr. Stewart's friends said that his removal was due to a discussion which he had several months ago with Cantor Adams, law partner of Borough President Cantor. Mr. Stewart was asked to do a certain favor, but he declined. Mr. Adams is then reported to have said that if would not be long before Mr. Stewart would be looking for a job instead of giving jobs away.

SOUGHT HIS RETENTION.

It was learned last evening that the men who became interested in the Stewart matter and tried to keep him in office were Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, Commissioner De Forest of the Tenement House Commission, and John B. McDonald of the subway company. Oswald G. Villard, who was consulted in the matter, said last evening:

"Mr. Stewart's administration of the Building Department has been thoroughly honest and competent, and the best which the city has had for many years." In talking over the matter with Mr. Cantor he said that he knew nothing which would in any way reflect on Mr. Stewart's personal integrity.

"Mr. Cantor, if he wants to justify the removal of Mr. Stewart, will have to make public facts which will justify his action. Whether the fact that Mr. Cantor has been an independent Democrat and as such has attended a State Convention justified Mr. Stewart's removal will have to be decided in the future."

President Robert E. Dowling of the Tilden Club, who was sponsor for Mr. Stewart when he was appointed Superintendent of Buildings, said last evening that President Cantor was fully justified in the removal of the Superintendent. Mr. Dowling said:

"Since he has taken office Mr. Stewart's actions have not been such as to satisfy his friends who placed him in office. There are many reasons why Borough President Cantor should have taken the action he did to-day."

In the statement given out last night by Secretary Blake, Mr. Thompson was declared to be one of the foremost builders and business men in the city, who until a year ago was the senior member of the Thompson-Starrett Company, and who lives at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, which building he constructed and owns.

The statement says that Mr. Thompson's references were Moses Taylor Pyne, a Director of the National City Bank and of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company; James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Henry A. C. Taylor, Robert E. Dowling, President of the Tilden Club; C. C. Cuyler, Junius Morgan, Aymer Sands of the firm of Edwards, Sands, Gerry & S. Victor, Bradish Johnson, President of the United States Realty and Construction Company; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., W. H. Russell of Clinton & Russell, Anton Raven, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; D. S. Walton, William A. Sloane of W. & J. Sloane, Francis Burton Harrison, the Congressman, and others.

The statement ended by saying that Mr. Thompson has erected many prominent buildings in this city, and some for Princeton University; that he is a native New Yorker, and belongs to some of the leading clubs of the city.

Mr. Stewart was graduated from Columbia College in 1880, and has been engaged in business as a contractor and builder for fifteen years. He has been active in local politics, and is now an Independent Democrat. In 1896 he supported the Gold Democracy ticket—Palmer and Buckner—but in 1900 swung into line and voted for Bryan.

His hardest political fight was for the Assembly in 1897, when he defeated Robert Mazet, Republican, and S. S. Weill, Tammany. Mr. Mazet had the indorsement of the National and Henry George Democrats. After a bitter fight the Republican candidate was defeated and Mr. Weill received the certificate of election from the district. The contest was carried up to the Court of Appeals, and it was there declared that Mr. Stewart had been elected. In 1898 he declined a renomination. In 1899 he was nominated by the Citizens' Union and indorsed by Tammany. Robert Mazet was the Republican candidate, and Mr. Stewart won easily.

Soon after Mr. Stewart became Superintendent of Buildings he began an inspection of the theatres of New York. He declared that several of them were fire traps, and that their construction and maintenance was in violation of the building laws. He found in several of the theatres large paint shops and places for the manufacture of things theatrical.

Mr. Stewart asserted that in case of fire and loss of life he would be held responsible, and he forced the theatrical managers to make many changes in their houses. Another crusade started by Mr. Stewart was to place fire escapes on many public and private buildings.

## TO STOP CHINESE INFLUX.

### Detention Stations to be Opened on the Canadian Border—One at Malone, N. Y.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Four new detention stations for Chinamen will soon be opened on the Canadian border. One of them at Malone, N. Y., will be opened within ten days. The others will be located at Burlington, Vt.; Portal, N. D., and Sumas, Washington.

The opening of the new stations will mark a complete reorganization of the Chinese immigration business. The Canadian Pacific Railway will deliver direct to immigration officials at these four places all the Chinamen trying to come here through Canada.

The railroad company has agreed that all those to be deported will be immediately returned to steamers for shipment to China. Canada has a head tax of $100 on Chinamen arriving and remaining there, but a period of about three months is allowed in transit. It has been the custom of those in charge of the Chinamen to hold them at Montreal long enough to avoid the head tax, but to coach the wily Orientals with stories to be told the immigrant officials that they are native-born Americans and entitled to entrance as citizens. The Chinamen have been so thoroughly coached with these stories that hundreds of them have been admitted at Malone, Burlington, and elsewhere. During January, February, and March 300 Chinamen applied for admission at Canadian border points on the ground that they were born in this country. Of this number 205 were admitted.

The immigration service has ordered ten outfits of the Bertillon system of physical measurement, and is preparing to use them in the detection of Chinese. Every port of entry through which Chinese come to the United States will be supplied with the apparatus.

Immigration officials intend to ask Congress to change the Chinese exclusion laws so as to make Chinamen living in addition to the United States on the ground of being citizens prove their claims instead of requiring the burden of proof to the contrary to fall upon the Government. It is also proposed to allow the Government the right of appeal from decisions of Commissioners in admitting Chinese. This right is not now granted.

## ELECTRIC STRIKE THREATENED

### 6,000 Men at Westinghouse Works May Go Out and Delay World's Fair Contracts.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURG, April 29.—A meeting will be held to-morrow night to decide whether about 6,000 men employed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at their East Pittsburg plant shall go on a strike. The members of the Machinists' Union charge discrimination against their members by the company. The officials deny this. Should the strike take place it will be the biggest that has occurred in Pittsburg since the steel strike and the first labor disturbance that the Westinghouse Company has had in twelve years. The call for the meeting was issued to-day from the headquarters of the machinists.

Should the employes of the company decide upon a strike the entire electrical plant at East Pittsburg will probably be closed down. This will be a great setback to many contracts, the most important of which is the electric apparatus for the St. Louis Exposition. The Westinghouse Company has contracts for all the electrical work in all the buildings, and the bulk of the work is being done at the East Pittsburg plant. If the strike comes the opening of the St. Louis Exposition may be delayed.

For the Convalescent.
Pall Mall
London Clubrooms. —Adv.

No Better Way to Buffalo
than the Lackawanna Railroad. Elegant new Pullman cars. Dining car service. Tickets 409 and 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

All Western Health Resorts
are on or reached via the Rock Island System—Colorado, California, Old Mexico. Tickets and berths at uptown office, 238th St. and Fifth Av., also at 461 Broadway.—Adv.

## MOUNTAIN BLOWN UP AND 95 KILLED

### Disaster Visits a Mining Town in Alberta Province.

### Various Theories On the Cause of the Explosion.

*Special to The New York Times.*

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 29.—Probably ninety-five persons are dead as a result of a mysterious explosion which tore off the top of Turtle Mountain, overlooking the little town of Frank, in the Province of Alberta, early this morning. Great masses of rock were hurled down into the valley of the Old Man's Creek, sweeping away the works at the coal mines on the side of the mountain and demolishing houses in the town below. Many of the inhabitants were killed in their beds, the men at the mine works were all killed, and fifteen of the seventeen men in the mine escaped only by cutting their way out through debris which choked an opening leading from the main shaft.

There is danger to-night that flood will add to the disaster. The rock has formed a great dam, behind which the waters of the creek have been piling up, and if they should be let loose it is not doubted that the entire town would be swept away. A gang of men is working on this dam, however, and it is hoped that before morning a new channel will be opened up for the creek and that the town will be saved.

Frank is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants on the line of the branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway over Crow's Nest Pass. It lies at the entrance to the canyon, and the French Canadian Coal Company has been operating the coal deposits in Turtle Mountain for about eighteen months.

A dispatch just received from Frank states that at 4:10 o'clock this morning the town was shaken with terrific force and was shocked by loud reports and detonations. Houses threatened to topple over in the rocking motion. Instantly the whole town was afoot, and soon the shouting of men, who were running to and fro, mingled with wails of injured and dying, showed that a catastrophe of magnitude had taken place.

For a time nothing was seen but dense clouds of black smoke, with balls of fire darting here and there across the disturbed section. As soon as the first smoke cleared away it was seen that the whole side and top of the mountain immediately at the back of the town had been blown off.

An immense upheaval of about one mile by two miles long had taken place, and what before was a long swamp was suddenly transformed into a huge mountain of rock. The direction of the eruption from the mountain was north and northeasterly, and in limestone altogether, as this section of the country is all limestone. The side of the mountain on which the mine was working is now nothing but loose rock.

As to the cause or nature of the explosion many theories are advanced, some as

the water will be running through the new channel before morning.

It was supposed until late this afternoon that the dead would number more than 200, because it was not thought probable that men who were in the workings of the coal mine on Turtle Mountain would be able to make their way out alive, even if they had not been suffocated. Fifteen of the seventeen who were in the workings, however, came out this afternoon. They reported that two men had died from suffocation.

The rescuing party above ground despaired of saving the entombed miners, for the entrance was blocked by immense piles of broken rocks. The miners within found an exit where there was less rock, and after cutting their way through thirty feet of debris came out uninjured.

One of the imprisoned men who so narrowly escaped death went home after emerging from the mine and found his house destroyed and his wife and six children dead.

Frank is a coal mining town of about 1,000 inhabitants, founded eighteen months ago, lying in the valley of the Old Man Creek at the entrance to Crow's Nest Pass, over which a new line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes. A dispatch from the town to-night says:

MOUNTAIN TOP BLOWN OFF.

"A tremendously loud reverberation shook the whole valley of the Old Man's Creek this morning at 4 o'clock, and scarcely half the inhabitants of this town awakened to a realization of the impending danger, when from the top of Turtle Mountain, overlooking the settlement, millions of tons of rock were hurled.

"The Frank mines operated by the French Canadian Coal Company, across the river from the town, were seen to be buried under hundreds of feet of rock just as the morning light was breaking. Inside of five minutes from the first thunderous shock and before half the town realized what had happened a small force of men had started to the relief of the miners despite the great risk they ran of being buried under the rocks, which were still being precipitated from the lofty mountain top.

"The volunteer relief force was unable to get into the mine, but managed to get near enough to determine that not a man at the working had escaped. Many had been fearfully mangled.

"The disaster was merciful to those men who were employed above ground, in that they must have been killed instantly, while those men in the workings of the mine may yet be alive if they have air to breathe. If all the air shafts to the mine were closed up under the avalanche, all the men must have died by this afternoon.

"The disaster was not confined to the vicinity of the mine alone, for many of the dwelling houses in the town of Frank were demolished by the falling rocks. Some of the occupants of these houses escaped death, but many others were instantly killed.

"It is conservatively estimated that the loss of life will exceed 100, and the latest returns place the number of dead at 112.

"At 4 o'clock this afternoon the following conservative estimate of the loss of life was made: Men, women, and children killed in their beds, 82; miners working outside the mines and instantly killed, 12; imprisoned in the mine, 18.

"It is impossible to arrive at any accurate estimate of the loss of life, as owing to the excitement and hurry and rush of people on the streets no one could say who is missing and who is not. There are no records available that will tell how many men were working in and about the mine at the time of the disaster. It is variously reported that there were from 18 to 50 miners under ground.

"It is known that many women and children have suffered death, but just how many it is impossible to tell at present."

FISSURE IN THE EARTH.

Other reports concerning the magnitude of the disaster and details concerning it began to come in from reliable men who had been out prospecting for news, it was discovered that the earth had opened for three-quarters of a mile in length and many feet in width, and that the whole northern slope of Turtle Mountain had slipped from its place.

The shock resultant upon the precipitation of the millions of tons of rock into the valley, while actually demolishing comparatively few of the houses, shook the foundations of a majority of the dwellings in the town so that they are unsafe to live in, and many hundreds of people will have to live in the open or under such temporary shelter as may be procurable.

The railroad track for a distance of two miles or more east of the station is covered with from ten to forty feet of rock and the telegraph wires are down.

All communication is being conducted over one wire running west, and this one line is so blocked with private messages and inquiries from the outside, that it is only with the greatest difficulty that press matter can be sent out.

At dusk to-day the rock was still being thrown on the town from Turtle Mountain. The streets are crowded with the relatives and friends of those known to be entombed in the mine. The women are behaving in a most heroic manner.

Dayaus Reed, Superintendent of the Meteorological Survey here, has developed the files of the seismograph, which discloses not the slightest trace of a seismic disturbance. He is not prepared to believe there was a volcanic eruption or earthquake at Frank, and will not in the absence of scientific investigation. The formation and history of the country is opposed to the volcanic theory. The mines are gaseous, however.

Immense pieces of rock were thrown high in the air by the explosion, and descending crashed in the roofs of houses and stopped up the mouth of the Frank Mine. Many of the houses were crushed like eggshells and their inhabitants instantly killed.

An appeal has been made from Frank to the Government, and mounted police are being hurried to the unfortunate village. Aid is also being sent from neighboring towns, but owing to the interruption of the train service and the mountainous country it will be difficult for help to reach the stricken community.

## DUE TO GAS, HE DECLARES.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Information concerning to the disaster at Frank was obtained from Edward D. Llagre of the town, who is in Chicago to-night. Mr. Llagre is identified with the Lille Collieries, located a few hundred yards north of Frank.

He says it was in a mine connected with these collieries that the catastrophe took place. Mr. Llagre said that there was an explosion of gas, which burst out of the side of the mountain, and this led to rumors of volcanic eruption and earthquakes.

He received a telegram to-night from Frank, saying:

"One exploding it mine completely destroyed the Frank colliery to-day."

"There was no volcanic eruption," said Mr. Llagre.

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF DISASTER.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier received this afternoon the following telegram from S. W. Chambers, President of the Board of Trade of Frank, Northwest Territory:

"Terrible disaster here. The eruption of Turtle Mountain, devastated miles of territory. One hundred killed. Must have Government aid at once to clear passage of river which is dammed 100 feet high, and danger to life and property from the flood, most imminent. Not one day distant."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied as follows: "Very sorry to hear the sad news. I have given instructions to the mounted police at MacLeod to give all the relief possible. Please send further details."

BUFFALO, April 29.—An official dispatch from the Canadian Pacific Railway says that the latest reports from Frank, N. W. T., via MacLeod, N. W. T., are as follows:

"A volcanic eruption occurred here at 4 A. M. to-day. The earth opened up for three-quarters of a mile in length, and millions of tons of rock slid off the top of Turtle Mountain, which overhangs the little town.

"The coal pit mouth and several buildings nearby were buried. It is estimated that the loss of life is about seventy residents of the town and in addition about fifty miners are entombed in the mine."

The Canadian Pacific Railway at once arranged for trains to convey doctors, nurses, and hospital stores both from the East and the West to Frank.

The Crow's Nest branch railway is temporarily blocked, but the railway company, which has sent gangs of men there, expects to get it cleared soon. Business to and from the Kootenays will be forwarded until the branch is opened by way of the main line and Revelstoke, the old route in use before the Crow's Nest branch was built.

## GREENE'S SERGEANT REBUKED.

### Police Commissioner Drops Bourke Because of Military Tournament Fracas.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday suspended without pay Sergt. Edward Bourke, who is accused of striking Capt. De Russi, Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment, at Madison Square Garden while the military tournament was in progress Tuesday night. Sergt. William Eggers was temporarily detailed to take Bourke's place in Commissioner Greene's office. Private Frank Gomme of the Twenty-second Regiment had just been run over by an armored auto-truck used in manoeuvres, and Bourke, who was in plain clothing, tried to get near the wounded man when De Russi prevented him, and the trouble occurred.

Sergt. Bourke declared yesterday that he was not the aggressor and showed a badly cut hand, where he said the officer had pushed his police badge into the flesh when he showed it, demanding admission to the room where the wounded man was lying. He declared that De Russi addressed him in profane terms. Gen. Greene immediately ordered Bourke out of the Garden when he heard of the trouble. Gen. Greene admitted that he had sent Bourke, who is his personal Sergeant, to the wounded man, that it was the duty of the police to attend to first aid, and that even in such a case the military authorities did not take precedence over them.

"The statements of Sergt. Bourke and the Adjutant are contradictory," he added. "I have ordered Inspector Cortright to prefer charges against Sergt. Bourke. The trial will take place as soon as possible, and then all the facts will be brought out."

It was ascertained yesterday that Private Gommo had been internally injured, but not so seriously as at first supposed. He rested quietly at Bellevue last night and his recovery is confidently expected.

## ODD RAILWAY DAMAGE SUIT.

### Jury Gives W. B. Clarkson a Verdict of $25.27.

William B. Clarkson of Seawaren, N. J., yesterday brought suit in the Second District Court, Jersey City, against the Central Railroad of New Jersey to recover $300 damages. Clarkson, who is employed in a telephone agency in New York, boarded a Central Railroad train at Jersey City to go to his home on the night of Jan. 27. The train did not go to Seawaren, but was scheduled to connect at Elizabethport with a Newark train that did. Jan. 27 was the night of the great disaster at Westfield, and the company's train service was somewhat disarranged. As a consequence the Jersey City train did not reach Elizabethport until the Newark train had gone.

Clarkson testified that he was obliged to wait an hour, then go to Rahway and take a train to Woodbridge, whence he walked home. He was obliged to pay 27 cents to get to Woodbridge. The company, he said, had offered to pay him $25. The company's counsel admitted the facts, but claimed that the delay was due to causes which it could not control.

Judge James S. Erwin, who heard the case, charged the jury to that effect. He said that while complainant was entitled to compensation, as the company admitted, it was not a case to call for exemplary damages.

The jury gave Mr. Clarkson $25.27, the amount the company was willing to pay and the 27 cents he had been obliged to expend in addition to his regular fare.

## WOMAN DIES OF EXCITEMENT.

### So Coroner Scholer Accounts for the Sudden Demise of Mrs. Elizabeth Payne.

Coroner Scholer and the police of the Seventy-fifth Precinct in Queens are investigating the sudden death of Mrs. Elizabeth Payne, sixty-one years old, who was found dead in her apartments last night at 283 Third Avenue.

The Coroner said last night that he understood the woman had died from excitement following an altercation with her daughter in a cab in Long Island City in which they were returning from the funeral of the dead woman's husband, Henry Payne, who died last Monday. Mrs. Annie Griffin, thirty-seven years old, of 4 Dominick Street, Manhattan, the daughter, is locked up in the Seventy-fifth Precinct Station, in Queens, charged with assaulting her mother.

Mr. Payne died last Monday of apoplexy and was buried yesterday in Mount Olivet Cemetery. It is alleged that while the mother and daughter were returning from the cemetery the latter assaulted the mother.

## HURT IN TROLLEY COLLISION.

### Four Persons Injured by Rear-End Crash Near Coney Island.

Four persons were injured by a collision between trolley cars yesterday afternoon at Coney Island Avenue and the Neck Road. One car had stopped to let off passengers, and the other, which was running at a good speed, bumped with considerable force into its rear platform.

The impact threw the passengers in both cars to the floor. In addition, a fire broke out in the rear car because of the blowing out of a fuse. Those injured were Philip Frisk of 48 Malden Lane, Manhattan, right hand injured; Mrs. Annie Held of 236 East Sixty-first Street, Manhattan, suffering from shock; Julia Williams of 40 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, shock, and Miss Lizzie Farland of 10 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, burned about the body. All the injured were carried on the car to a drug store on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, where they were treated. Then they were taken to their homes.

## Dinner to Hiram R. Steele.

Over 100 members of the Brooklyn League assembled to pay a compliment to the retiring Chairman, Judge Hiram R. Steele, at a dinner given last night in the Hotel Montauk. J. Hampden Dougherty, the present head of the league, presided as toast master. Judge Steele responded to the toast "Our Guest"; ex-Mayor Schieren on the subject, "The City of New York"; President Truman H. Backus of Packer Institute on "Municipal Morality"; Social Service," Herbert L. Bridgman, manager of The Standard Union, on the "Relation of the Press to Good Government"; the Rev. Arthur H. Minchwing on the "Possibilities of Good Citizenship," and the Hon. Richard Young, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, on the "Aesthetic Side of Municipal Life."

## City's Gold Bonds for Investors.

Controller Grout advertises a sale of $3,000,000 5½ per cent. gold bonds on May 12. The bonds cannot be obtained by "all or none" bids, so that the field for purchase is open to investors. A bid of 103.75 yields 5.15 per cent. income. A bid of 107.44 yields 4.90 per cent. income. A bid of 108.14 yields 4.85 per cent. income. According to law the bids must be accompanied by 2 per cent. of the par value bid, either in cash or on a certified check.

## ACCUSED FATHER KILLS HIMSELF

### Jumps from Washington Bridge to the Speedway Road.

### Policeman Clark Had Been Arrested for Beating His Three-Year-Old Son—Leaves Wife in a Cell.

Policeman William Clark of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, who was held in default of $1,000 bail on Monday, charged with brutal treatment of his three-year-old son Thomas, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping off Washington Bridge.

The body in falling turned several times and landed in the middle of the Speedway, narrowly escaping the heads of Elmer Stevens and George Spear, Jr., who were driving northward on the road. Every bone in the man's body was broken and death was instantaneous.

Many persons witnessed the man's act, as several on the bridge who had seen the man jump shouted and caused those below to look up. Mounted Policeman Isaac Werner identified the body of his comrade before it was removed.

Clark, who lived with his wife and five children, ranging in age from three to seventeen years, at 2,104 Amsterdam Avenue, had been on the force about fifteen years, and he always bore a good record until early in April, when two neighbors wrote to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children complaining that they had seen Clark beat his three-year-old son with a club.

Agent Frank Barkley went to the Clarks' apartments on April 6 and found the boy on the kitchen floor. He had many cuts and bruises and was so emaciated that his life was despaired of. Clark was placed under arrest, but denied that he had ever struck the child. Dr. William Travers Gibb reported that it was the worst case he had ever seen, the boy having thirty-seven cuts and bruises.

Mrs. Clark charged her husband with beating the boy, but afterward Mrs. Clark was placed under arrest, and the case was called before Magistrate Flammer on Monday. Husband and wife were held under $1,000 bail each. Clark sent for his son William, and yesterday afternoon the boy appeared in court and furnished $1,000 cash bail.

On leaving the courtroom they boarded an Amsterdam Avenue car, and at the house Clark told his son to jump off and see if the children were all right, as he was going to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to make some purchases. Instead of getting off at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Clark rode to Washington Bridge and walked leisurely to a point over the shore of the river.

He appeared to be calm as he watched the horses on the Speedway. Suddenly when no one was near him, he climbed the low railing of the bridge and leaped off. It is believed that he intended to jump into the river, but miscalculated the distance.

The body landed only a couple of feet from William Henry, a negro of 280 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, frightening him so that he was unable for a few moments to give his name as a witness.

At a late hour last night Mrs. Clark had not been informed of her husband's suicide. The policeman's brother was trying during the evening to have her released from prison. The brother of Clark had not been informed of the suicide at midnight.

The money for the bail of $1,000 was raised by the grandmother of Clark's son, who took it to the police court, where he was directed to the City Chamberlain. After getting the receipt the boy hurried back to have his father released.

Young Clark, who is a telegraph messenger boy, said that his father threatened suicide at the time his wife was arrested for drunkenness two years ago, and that one day he would chastise his children on sight, and the next give them all that was in his power.

## CONVICT A MURDER WITNESS.

### Brother-in-Law of Mafia Victim Brought from Sing Sing—Blackmail in Boston.

Joseph De Priemo, the brother-in-law of Benedetto Madonia, the victim of the barrel murder, was taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday from Sing Sing, where he is serving a term for counterfeiting. He will be a witness at the inquest. He was aware of the relations between the Italians under detention and his brother-in-law.

Last night the convict was lodged in the Tombs.

De Priemo told Mr. Garvan he was afraid if he testified at the inquest he would become a victim of the vengeance of the band as was his brother-in-law. After assurances had been given him, he made a long statement which was taken down by a stenographer. Mr. Garvan said that De Priemo would be a valuable witness for the prosecution.

District Attorney Jerome said this morning that the report was true that the man arrested for the murder is not Tomasso Petto. He said that the real Petto has not been arrested. The man who is arrested, he said, is the one wanted, notwithstanding his name is not Petto, but Giovanni Feccararo.

BOSTON, April 29.—Seven Boston Italians called at Police Headquarters to-day to beg for protection against the Mafia, by which they said they had been ordered to contribute to the defense fund in the New York barrel murder case. Inspectors have been sent to the Italian quarter to make investigations. Each of the foreigners who was at headquarters to-day showed a threatening letter, dated April 26, from New York.

## Mrs. Bach's Bequests to Charity.

The will of Fanny Bach was filed with the Surrogate yesterday for probate. Mrs. Bach died April 23, and the will was dated Jan. 17, 1894, with codicils running from that time until 1902. Most of the estate of $40,000 was left to charity. Among the bequests are $500 to the Lebanon Hospital, $500 to the Hebrew Infant Asylum, $300 to the Hebrew Guardian Society, $500 to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $300 to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $500 to the Hebrew Free School Association, $300 to the United Hebrew Charities, $500 to the Congregation Agudath Jeshorun, $300 to the Temple Gates of Hopes on the condition that they say Kaddisch for her for one year.

## Hebrew Loan Association Report.

The Directors of the Hebrew Loan Association have reported that during January, February, and March the association had loans of $77,915 to 3,288 borrowers, and that the returns from its named creditors amounted to $74,758. The expenses for the three months were $1,689.25, and the receipts from membership dues $2,201. Donations amounted to $6,198.66. Cash on hand increased from $9,892.36 to $11,702.03, and the outstanding account from $56,783.14 to $59,021.14. The object of publishing the report is to familiarize the people at large with the aim and principles of the society. The loans are made without regard to nationality or creed.

## Dr. Cate Still Missing.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 29.—The disappearance of Dr. H. H. Cate becomes more and more of a mystery to his friends. So far nothing has come to light regarding his movements after he left the Hotel Albert about 8 o'clock on the evening of April 21. Capt. J. M. Bradshaw, Postmaster of Lakewood, and Samuel J. Taylor, who was Dr. Cate's most intimate friend, have undertaken the prosecution of a search for the missing physician.

## Sir Michael Herbert's Sons Sail.

Michael and Sidney Herbert, sons of Sir Michael Herbert, British Ambassador at Washington, sailed on the Celtic of the White Star Line yesterday morning for Liverpool. Joseph Fulltzer was another taking passage. Others who sailed were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Ames, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. M. B. I. Goddard, and J. Laurens Van Alen.

## TWO HEAT PROSTRATIONS.

### April Day of Unusually High Temperature Provides Hospital Cases—Thermometer Reaches 84 Degrees.

April, in closing drew on the Weather Bank yesterday for a quantity of golden Summer sunshine and dispensed it to the surprised citizens of New York. A temperature of 84 degrees was reached at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Confectioners and druggists reaped rich harvests with soda fountains, and open cars were at a premium, though the railroads did not put on as many as they might have done.

The day brought, too, the first officially recorded cases of heat prostration. The first victim was Jesse Gold, forty years old, an electrician of 671 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street. He was working on an apartment hotel in course of completion at Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street, when he complained of dizziness, then became faint, and suddenly collapsed. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where it was said his condition was serious.

Alfred Morris, thirty-four years old, a pantryman at the Waldorf-Astoria, was overcome at his work. His companions applied ice to his head while awaiting the ambulance, which took him to Bellevue. This, Dr. Thorne, the surgeon, said, had probably saved him from a serious illness.

In the country it was even hotter than in the city streets, where the masses of brick and stone still retain a moiety of the Winter's chill. Commuters faring toward their rural homes late in the day found many developments to surprise them.

Where their morning trains had run through dark forests, the gloom was now relieved by dogwood constellations that had appeared during the day, and farmers, dressing by temperature and not by calendar, were seeding and harrowing in straw hats and cotton shirts.

Records of the Weather Bureau showed that it was the warmest April day this city had known in seven years, and that not since 1886 had the thermometer soared so high on April 29. April's record temperature is 90 degrees. This was attained on the 15th—in 1896.

## GUN SHOT SCARES YACHTSMEN

### Artillery Practice at Fort Totten Causes Trouble on Sulzer Launch.

Artillery practice with the big guns at Willets Point gave a party of early yachtsmen a bad scare and a drenching Tuesday afternoon. They were Ernest Sulzer, proprietor of the Harlem River Park, which bears his name; William Ringler, President of the Ringler Brewing Company, and several of their friends who were bound from Harlem to Glen Island in Mr. Sulzer's 50-foot naphtha launch.

They were approaching an unusual-looking object in the water which they failed to recognize as a cannon target. They had drawn quite close when there was a shriek in the air just over their heads and a heavy solid shot struck the water about thirty feet ahead of the launch. A column of water rose high above them as there fell upon their ears the dull boom of the great cannon at Fort Totten, two miles away, and from which the shot was fired.

The water flew all over the occupants of the launch. Mr. Sulzer, who was steering, dropped the wheel in his fright, and the launch, struck by the wave from the falling water, veered around at right angles to her course. This occurred so suddenly that Benjamin Cooke, who had been sitting on the rail, went backward overboard. The launch was stopped, and he was picked up in a few minutes, badly frightened, but not much more wet nor more surprised than those who had remained on board. The party abandoned the trip, and the launch started back to the city.

Communication could not be obtained with Fort Totten last night, but Major Crawford, at Fort Schuyler, on the mainland shore exactly opposite, said that gun practice was going on there, too, and that a soldier was stationed at the Stepping Stones Light, who, whenever a vessel approached the danger zone, signaled to the batteries and firing was suspended until she had passed beyond the possibility of harm.

## GIFTS TO BOTANICAL GARDEN.

### Mr. Carnegie Contributes $2,000 for the Purchase of Books at a Paris Sale.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Garden yesterday, Dr. Britton, Director in Chief, reported a gift from Andrew Carnegie of $2,000 for the purpose of obtaining selections from the library of the late Prof. Alexis Jordan, which is to be sold at auction in Paris on May 4. Miss Annie Murray Vail, librarian of the Botanical Garden, sailed for Paris on the Germanic on April 22 to attend the sale.

Dr. Britton also reported the gift from D. O. Mills to the garden of a notable collection of specimens for the herbarium of West Indian ferns. This collection was formed by the late Mr. Jenman, Director of the Botanical Gardens of Georgetown, Demarara, British Guiana.

Another valuable gift reported is a large collection of coniferous trees, hardy evergreens, from Lowel M. Palmer of Stamford, Conn.

A brief report was made of Dr. MacDougal's tour in search of a site for the Desert Laboratory, provided for by the Carnegie Institution, and the securing of a site near Tucson, Arizona.

## AGED FLAGMAN KILLED.

### He Had Just Saved Two Boys from Similar Fate.

John Tierney, seventy-one years old, of 730 Eleventh Avenue, a flagman in the employ of the New York Central, at Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, was cut in two and instantly killed last night in front of his shanty, after saving two boys from a similar fate.

Tierney in his younger days was a prosperous merchant in Dublin. But he met with reverses and was compelled to sell out his business to satisfy creditors. He always said that he paid every cent he owed. Then he came to this country, and many years ago secured a position with the New York Central as flagman. He always boasted that no one had ever been killed or injured at his crossing while he was on duty, and he saved many a person's life.

## Chinese Boys Coming to America.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—United States Consul Wilcox at Hankow, China, has notified the State Department that ten bright Chinese boys of good family will sail on the Nippon Maru May 15 for the United States, to be placed in college. They are in charge of Mr. Sao Ko Alfred Sze, a Washington High School boy and graduate from Cornell. Mr. Wilcox says that these boys are relatives of Acting Viceroy Tuan, who, at the risk of his life, protected the foreigners in his jurisdiction during the Boxer uprising. The Consul bespeaks for the boys a favorable reception and treatment in recognition of the Viceroy's kindness to Americans.

## Death of George W. Thomas, Inventor.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 29.—George W. Thomas died this morning in his residence, at 10 Washington Place, aged eighty years. He was a native of Hackettstown. For a long time he was interested in a device for raising sunken vessels. He had spent large sums of money under a Government contract, looking for vessels that were sunk during the various engagements in which the country was engaged prior to the Spanish-American war, but he was not wholly successful in locating the ships. Besides his wife, he is survived by a daughter, Miss Georgia B. Thomas.

## E. A. Whitney Sued for Divorce.

Edgar A. Whitney, formerly agent for the Parkhurst Society, was the defendant in a divorce action called before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. Nettie Whitney declares they were married in 1890, and have two children—Edgar, who is twelve, and Leeow, now nine years of age. The couple have not lived together for some years, and Whitney is charged with having lived with a Mrs. Fesco as his wife for two years or so. Decision was reserved by the court.

## Elected Bishop of Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., April 29.—The Diocesan Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Mississippi to-night elected the Rev. Dr. John G. Murray of Baltimore, Bishop of Mississippi. Dr. Murray has been rector of the churches at Selma and Birmingham, Ala., and was recently called to Baltimore.

## CORNELIUS O'REILLY IS FATALLY HURT IN CHURCH.

### Noted Architect and Builder Falls While Superintending Construction of Edifice—Dies Soon Afterward.

Cornelius O'Reilly, a well-known architect and builder, who was the Chairman of the Building Committee of Grant's Tomb, was killed yesterday by a fall at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes which he was erecting at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. O'Reilly was superintending the work on the church, which is being constructed from the stone of the old Academy of Design, when he followed his foreman up a ladder to the second floor. The foreman had reached the floor, and Mr. O'Reilly was almost at the top rung when the ladder slipped. The architect fell one story, striking the back of his head against an iron beam. He was carried unconscious into the rectory of the Rev. Joseph S. McMahon, adjoining the church. Dr. F. W. Chamberlain of 139 Convent Avenue was called in and a message was sent to Dr. A. M. Leon of 29 East Fifty-sixth Street, Mr. O'Reilly's family physician, who came without loss of time. The final rites of the Church were administered, and Mr. O'Reilly died just as Dr. Leon reached the house.

The body was taken last night to his home at 44 East Forty-fifth Street. Mr. O'Reilly was a widower, and leaves five sons and four daughters. He was a member of the Catholic Club and the Democratic Club, and until recent years was a Trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was interested in many real estate and banking companies, and in the storage business, and was a Director of the New York College of Dentistry and a Trustee of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. Mr. O'Reilly was sixty-eight years old, and was born in County Cavan, Ireland.

## WILSON DENIES EXTORTION.

### Ex-Clerk of Army Harbor Board Tells How He Came to Have Marked Money.

Henry C. Wilson, ex-Chief Clerk of the Army Harbor Board of this city, took the stand in his own defense yesterday at his trial on a charge of extortion, which is in progress before Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions.

Wilson was arrested last November with Dr. Benjamin T. Whitmore, who has been jointly indicted with him on the extortion charge. The complainant against the two men is Henry A. S. Martin, President of the Water Front Improvement Company, who declared he paid Wilson $4,500 under threats that unless the money was forthcoming several army tugs the company was using under contract with the Street Cleaning Department would be withdrawn.

Wilson entered a general denial to the charge. He said he knew that the Water-front Improvement Company was making money out of the use of the craft, and suspected that money was being paid by the company to somebody either in the Street Cleaning Department or the Army Harbor Board.

The witness said he met Dr. Whitmore and confided his suspicions to him. They agreed to do some detective work to find out where the money went. They were so engaged, Wilson testified, when he was arrested at the Hoffman House Cafe with $4,500 marked money, which he had received from Martin, in his possession.

Wilson's story was not shaken. He was corroborated by William E. Preston, an army engineer, and William Samson, a broker who testified that Wilson had discussed the matter with them before his arrest.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury and Deputy Police Commissioner Piper were witnesses for the prosecution. The case will go to the jury to-day.

## CHARITY SOCIETY PROTESTS.

### Urges Gov. Odell to Disapprove the Anti-Consumptive Sanatorium Bill.

The Charity Organization Society has sent a letter to Gov. Odell, on the authority of the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis, requesting him to disapprove the Goodsell-Siedell bill requiring the consent of township and county authorities for the establishment of any sanatorium for consumptives which might be erected by a city of the first class outside the city limits.

In part the letter says:

"Under the act above mentioned it is necessary to secure the consent of the State Board of Health to the selection of any such site, and, in addition, it is provided that the institution, when erected, shall be under the supervision and oversight of the local Board of Health. To require in addition that both township and country authorities shall give their consent is, of course, to make the establishment of any such sanatorium as is contemplated by the act of 1900 practically impossible. The necessity of obtaining the consent of the State Board of Health is ample guarantee that a site shall not be selected which will threaten or unduly expose the health of any particular neighborhood. The law already provides that the hospital cannot be erected within the incorporated limits of any city or village. Our Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, having in mind all these existing safeguards, most earnestly protests against adding such burdensome conditions as are imposed by this bill.

## FREDERIC A. WARD DEAD.

Frederic A. Ward, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, died in his home, at 52 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He was born in Farmington, Conn., sixty-two years ago, and was graduated from Yale in the class of '62. He studied for two years in the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He then entered the office of Emmet, Van Cott & Jenks, and when this firm was dissolved he became a partner of Grenville Jenks, father of Justice Jenks. Grenville Jenks died in 1870, and Mr. Ward married his widow.

He became a partner of ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, and in 1878 he associated himself with Almet F. Jenks. That partnership was dissolved in 1882, when Mr. Jenks became Assistant District Attorney. Judge Ward's first wife died, and in 1881 he married Miss Jessie R. Thompson, who survives him. He left no children.

In 1886 he was appointed by Gov. Black to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Justice Gilbert. The same year he was nominated to succeed himself and, with Justice Jesse Johnson, he ran against Josiah T. Marean and his stepson, Almet F. Jenks, who were the Democratic nominees. Mr. Ward was President of the Hamilton Club. President of the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation, a Director of many corporations, and a member of the Brooklyn Club, Lawyers' Club of New York, and the Twentieth Century Club.

## Dined on Free Cabbage.

The Horseshoe district of Jersey City dined on cabbage and corned beef yesterday. The reason was that a Lackawanna Railroad freight car loaded with about 3,000 cabbages was unloaded in Thirteenth Street, near Provost, Tuesday afternoon. The consignee refused to accept the cabbages, and the consignee would not take them back. The railroad company wanted the car. The report that a big pile of cabbages lay in the street for whoever wanted spread rapidly, and there was a rush from the tenement houses. A consequence was a lively demand at the markets for corned beef.

## Ice Trust Investigation.

The committee appointed by the stockholders of the American Ice Company, John A. Fleischer and Mr. Nickerson of this city, and G. Clem Goodrich of Baltimore, will begin the inspection of the company's properties probably on Saturday. The first stop will be at Philadelphia. It is expected a stop at several days will be necessary at each of the points visited. Then the books will be examined and the testimony of complaining stockholders taken.

## Two Musical Comedy Women Are Ill.

Two musical comedy women were reported dangerously ill yesterday. The first was Nellie Follis, who was lately seen here in "The Billionaire." While playing at Ithaca, N. Y., she caught typhoid fever, and is now at her home in Chicago. The other was Violette Holls, of the Lederer forces, who is now in St. Louis Hospital in a delirious condition. She is constantly rehearsing her comic opera roles


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## NASSAU BANK'S CAREER.

### One Hundredth Semi-Annual Dividend Declared—Its Funds Ready in Times of Panics.

The Nassau Bank declared yesterday the one hundredth consecutive semi-annual dividend and reached at the same time the end of the fiftieth year of its existence. This bank was organized in 1853, the man most instrumental in its foundation being William Miles, who died last year. The first President was Thomas McElrath, partner of Horace Greeley.

The Nassau Bank in every panic, instead of borrowing from the Clearing House, has been the lender. In the panic of 1893 its loans to the Clearing House amounted to $1,300,000, and in the panic of 1857, when hardly half a dozen banks in the city remained open, the Nassau Bank was one which never closed its doors. At the time of the civil war, when gold was at a premium, the Nassau Bank redeemed in gold all of its State bank bills. W. H. Rogers, the cashier of the Nassau Bank, is perhaps the oldest cashier in New York. He has been cashier of the Nassau since 1870, and his banking career dates back to the year before the Nassau Bank was founded. F. H. Richardson is now the President.

## NO FEAR FOR FRANCHISE LAW.

### Attorney General Cunneen Says He Is Confident of Result If Another Appeal Is Taken.

Attorney General Cunneen, who was at the Hoffman House last night, said with reference to the decision of the Court of Appeals on the franchise tax law:

"I understand that the corporations intend to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. I have no fear of the result there. But if taken there, the probability is that an argument will not be reached until after the expiration of my term of office.

"The corporations contend that this franchise tax law imposes a new restriction on their franchise which latter is really a contract between the people and the corporation. Part of the terms of that contract provides that railway companies shall issue transfers and keep a portion of roadway in good condition. The franchise tax law, they say, imposes an additional restriction on the contract, and thus breaks it.

"This latter point was made solely in my opinion to permit of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the event of defeat in the State courts."

## CHICAGO BURGLAR CHASE.

### Thief, Whose Pockets Were Filled with Jewels, Run Down by an Automobile.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., April 29.—To-day an exciting chase took place on the south side, where the people were treated to the spectacle of Police Capt. O'Brien's plebeian buggy side by side with John B. Drake, Jr.'s, automobile, Dr. Robert Harvey's surrey, and two other equipages of clubmen, all being furiously speeded in the endeavor to capture an alleged burglar.

Seven south side houses have been robbed in three days, among them Mr. Drake's. Capt. O'Brien gave chase this afternoon to a colored man of suspicious appearance, and the clubmen joined in.

From Twentieth Street and Michigan Avenue the fugitive darted south, and gave them all a hard tussle, until six blocks further on they captured him under a lamppost. His pockets and clothes were full of jewelry and silver articles.

Over 2,000 people saw the chase, and many of them joined in. Drake's automobile overtaking the man, who threw up his hands when he saw he was caught.

## Assemblyman Ulrich Loses an Eye.

Oculists from Manhattan on Tuesday removed the right eye of Assemblyman Frank J. Ulrich of Brooklyn, who was stabbed on the night of March 19 while defending a young woman from insults while a passenger on a Reid Avenue car. The operation was necessary to save the sight of the left eye. His condition last night was said to be critical. The Assemblyman is confined in a dark room in his home 1,022 DeKalb Avenue and is constantly under the care of his physician, Dr. A. E. Zahn.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 29.—Six store buildings in the central part of the Canadian Soo were wiped out by fire to-day. The total losses aggregate $100,000. The heaviest losers are Marshall & MacLeod, grocers; J. M. Thompson, dry goods; Hart Brothers, dry goods, and the Imperial Bank.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 29.—The large stowmill owned by Loomis & Majory, at this place, was destroyed by fire to-night. As soon as the fire was discovered the alarm was given, but when the firemen arrived the flames were beyond control and the building was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $5,000. The fire is supposed to have been started by tramps.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:30 A. M.—42 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Adams Express; no damage.

9:10 A. M.—758 Columbus Avenue; James Farrell; damage, $200.

9:30 A. M.—216 Seventh Street; M. Hanover; damage, $15.

10:10 A. M.—317 West Twenty-seventh Street; owner not known; damage, $5.

10:45 A. M.—460 Lenox Avenue; Louis McCord; damage trifling.

1:25 P. M.—241 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Carmelio Aarya; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—19 Rutgers Place; T. Rosenfeld; damage, $25.

1:30 P. M.—39 Bowery; Salvation Army; damage, $2,000.

1:50 P. M.—Fifty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue; Rapid Transit power house; damage, $800.

3 P. M.—216 East Fortieth Street; J. Frank; damage, $600.

3:15 P. M.—27 Pike Street; J. Shisky; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—One Hundred and First Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues; owner unknown; damage, $5.

5 P. M.—203 West Ninety-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:30 P. M.—315 Madison Avenue; Abraham Selser; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—Northeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $100.

6:25 P. M.—24 East One Hundredth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

6:50 P. M.—490 Broome Street

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REACHES ST. LOUIS

## Will Take Part To-day in the Fair Dedication Exercises.

### Addresses Good Roads Convention, Gen. Sigel Monument Association, and St. Louis University Students.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—President Roosevelt, after a day spent in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, arrived here this afternoon to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the World's Fair.

It was expected generally that he would leave his train at Union Station, and a dense throng had congregated there. To avoid just such an assemblage, arrangements were made to have him leave the train at Forsythe Junction, three miles from the centre of the city. His train arrived at Forsythe Junction at 4:20 o'clock, where he was met and escorted to the Good Roads Convention in Odeon Hall for a brief address.

Members of the National Commission of the World's Fair, a Reception Committee headed by President Francis, and a crowd of spectators were present to welcome him. For an hour before his train arrived troops of militia and squadrons of police were stationed about the point of disembarkation to prevent a crush.

As the Presidential train arrived President Roosevelt, accompanied by Gov. Dockery of Missouri, who had joined the train at Keokuk, stepped off the rear end. President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition seized the hand of the President and gave him an informal welcome to St. Louis. Mayor Wells, President Carter of the National Commission, and other members of that body shook hands with the President, and after this brief and informal reception he was escorted to a carriage, which was at once driven off to the Good Roads Convention.

Just as the carriage started a middle-aged woman rushed through the line of officers, wildly waving her handkerchief and cheering the President. She attempted to reach in and seize his hand, but the quickening pace of the horses prevented, and although she ran after the vehicle, still cheering and waving her handkerchief for half a block, she was finally distanced and lost in the crowd.

The military companies and a platoon of police had been waiting two blocks away, and as soon as the line of carriages appeared a slower march was taken up to cover the three miles to Odeon Hall. People were congregated along the streets and wildly cheered as the President passed. He continually doffed his hat in acknowledgment. The hall was packed with a crowd which had been waiting patiently for hours.

PLEA FOR GOOD ROADS.

The President spoke of good roads in tones which showed, as well as his words, that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the object of the organizations.

"Roads tell the greatness of a nation," he said. "The influence of the nations which have not been road builders has been evanescent. Rome, the most powerful of the older civilisations, left her impress on literature and speech, she changed the boundaries of nations, but plainer than anything else left to remind us of the Roman civilization are the Roman roads."

At this point in the President's speech the crowd rose and cheered, waving handkerchiefs and hats.

"Merely from historical analogy," the President continued, "this country, which we believe will reach a position of leadership never equaled, this country, I say, should so act that posterity will justly say when speaking of us, 'That Nation built good roads.'"

The President declared that good roads probably were the greatest agency for regulating the flow from the country to the city of young men and young women.

"A long line of liquid morass is not pleasant," the President continued, "it means in many instances practical isolation to the farmer. When the girl or the boy can't take a turn on a 'bike' even to a neighbor because of the roads, well, it is a situation not likely to make farm life attractive."

In conclusion, he spoke of the benefits in the country districts of the trolley line, the telephone, and the rural free delivery, and closed with the assertion that good roads were proving the greatest benefit of all.

WELCOMED BY CARDINAL.

From the Odeon Hall the President was escorted to St. Louis University, where he was welcomed by Cardinal Gibbons. In response the President said: "Cardinal Gibbons, Reverend Fathers, and Gentlemen: "It is indeed a pleasure to be received as guest of the first and oldest university west of the Mississippi River and the Louisiana Purchase territory. I know your work. I have myself witnessed its progress in the West.

"I have come across it not only among our own people, but also among the Indian tribes. It gives me great pleasure to be here in this great university to greet you and to listen to a well-nigh unique ceremony.

"I thank you personally for your kind welcome to me, and I would consider myself recreant to the principles of duty if I should fail to carry out that provision of our Constitution which says to treat all alike without regard to the manner in which any man chooses to worship Almighty God. I think you are not as glad to have me as I am to be with you."

The "unique ceremony" to which the President referred was the "grand act," one of the most arduous ordeals known in the world of mental effort.

It was performed by Rev. P. Joachim Villalonga, and consisted of refuting with clean logic all attacks made by seven Professors of Theology from the highest Catholic seminaries of the country. The priest was nearing the end of the ordeal, which began at 10 o'clock, when the President appeared. The President stopped only a few moments, but expressed his admiration of the act. After inspecting the various departments of the university, the President repaired to the residence of Mr. Francis for dinner.

PRAISE FOR GEN. SIGEL.

At 10:30 o'clock, which is ten minutes after the President's usual bed time, he appeared at the Music Hall. The time had been set at 9 o'clock, and fully 8,000 persons were present, but they waited patiently while the expected guest was detained at the residence of President Francis.

The Music Hall meeting was under the auspices of the Gen. Sigel Monument Association, and in beginning his speech the President said:

"While in St. Louis I could not deny myself the pleasure of saying a word or two in appreciation of Gen. Sigel and the cause for which he fought. It was my good fortune during the recent session of Congress to sign a bill for Gen. Sigel's widow. [Applause.] Gen. Sigel was one of those who saved Missouri to the Union. In the civil war Gen. Sigel and others of his high stamp set a standard to which we must rise in these times of peace."

At the conclusion of the speech, six little girls dressed in red, white, and blue, came on the stage bearing a huge banner. At the top a line read: "We Fought with Sigel." Under it was a second line: "We Stand by Roosevelt."

From the Music Hall the President and his party drove to the residence of President Francis, where the President spent the night.

The President arrived at Keokuk, Iowa, at 8:30 this morning over the Rock Island road from Ottumwa, and was escorted through the streets lavishly decorated and lined with 30,000 people to Rand Park, where the President, standing in the pit of a natural amphitheatre, made a ten-minute speech, which was heartily applauded. The grave of the Indian Chief Keokuk, from whom this city gets its name, is located here, and the carriages were halted a few minutes beside his monument. The President while here received as a souvenir a miniature of the first American flag, made by Betsy Ross. The banner was of silk, with the thirteen stars, and was made by Mrs. Rachael Albright of Fort Madison, Iowa, who is the ninety-one-year-old great granddaughter of Betsy Ross.

President Roosevelt while here also received a telegram from Frank T. Dayo, Secretary of the State Tax Commission of New York, informing him that the Court of Appeals of that State has handed down a decision declaring constitutional the franchise tax law. He was highly gratified over the outcome of the case.

ADDRESS ON THE CURRENCY.

After leaving Keokuk the Presidential party went to Quincy, Ill., where it stopped 45 minutes. In Court House Park Mr. Roosevelt delivered a short address, saying:

"Our currency laws recently have been improved by specific declarations intended to secure permancy of values. But this does not imply that these laws may not be still further improved and strengthened. It is well nigh universally admitted that our currency system is wanting in elasticity, that is, the volume does not respond to the varying needs of the country as a whole, nor to the varying needs of different localities.

"Our people scarcely need to be reminded that grain-raising communities require a larger volume of currency at harvest time than during the Summer months. The same principle applies to every industry, to every community. Our currency laws need such modification as will insure the parity of every dollar coined or issued by the Government, and such expansion and contraction of our currency as will promptly and automatically respond to the varying demands of commerce.

"Permanent increases would be dangerous; permanent contraction ruinous, but the needed elasticity must be brought about by provisions which will permit both contraction and expansion as the varying needs of the several communities and business interests may require."

The President then went to Hannibal, Mo., arriving at 12:45, and spending 15 minutes there, during which time he made a short address. He was welcomed by Gov. Dockery at the State line.

Five-minute stops were made at Louisiana and Clarksville, where the President made speeches.

There is little likelihood of a Cabinet meeting in St. Louis during the stay of President Roosevelt. The only member of his Cabinet who was seen by the President up to the time that he left the house of President Francis for the Sigel Memorial meeting this evening was Secretary Hitchcock, and he saw him in a social way only. The President does not know of any Cabinet meeting to be held while he is in St. Louis.

## GOOD ROADS RESOLUTIONS.

### Convention at St. Louis Recommends the Formation of a Great National Organization.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The National and International Good Roads Convention today adopted these resolutions, presented by the committee headed by T. G. Harper of Iowa:

First—That the building of good roads in the United States is now of paramount importance to National prosperity and commercial supremacy.

Second—That we recommend the harmonious co-operation of the township, county, State, and National Governments in the furtherance of this great end.

Third—That the association believes that the appropriations heretofore made for the building of railroads, canals, and the improvement of the rivers and harbors have been wise and beneficent, but an appropriation for the improvement of public highways has now become necessary to extend the blessings of intelligence and to promote a high order of citizenship among all classes of people and to meet the ever-growing necessities of the agricultural interests.

Fourth—That we recommend the establishment throughout the United States of a complete and perfect organization from the Nation down to the township, which organizations shall so overlap each other as to make a complete National association.

At the last moment a telegram of regret was received from Andrew Pattullo, member of Canadian Parliament, who was to have spoken on "The Highways of Canada."

## CHARITY CONFERENCE PLANS.

About three hundred representatives of various charitable movements and others interested in such work, including a special committee appointed by Mayor Low, will leave the city Monday to attend the National Conference of Charities and Correction to be held at Atlanta, Ga., from May 6 to 12, inclusive. Robert W. De Forest of this city is President of the National Association, and will head the delegation. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has accepted an invitation to preach the annual Conference sermon.

Following is a programme of proceedings as arranged:

Wednesday, May 6—President's address; addresses of welcome from the Governor of Georgia and Mayor of Atlanta.

Thursday, May 7—Report of standing committee on county and municipal institutions, outdoor relief, and vagrancy; Chairman, C. L. Stonaker, Denver, Col. Special topic, "Vagrancy," presented by Dr. William H. Allen, Secretary New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, followed by open discussion.

Thursday Afternoon—Section meetings: (1) Juvenile reformatory section, including children's courts and the probation system; W. C. Kilvington, Superintendent Tennessee Industrial School, Chairman. (2) Disease and dependence, housing, and sanitary inspection, Mrs. Alice M. Lincoln, Boston, Mass., Chairman; subject for discussion, "Sanitary Inspection"; no papers. (3) County and municipal institutions, outdoor relief, and vagrancy; subject for discussion, "County and Municipal Charities."

Thursday Evening—Report of the standing committee on State supervision and administration of charities and correction; Chairman, Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, University of Kansas.

Friday, May 8—Section meetings: (1) Juvenile delinquents. (2) State supervision and administration of charities and correction. (3) Disease and dependents, housing, and sanitary inspection; subject for discussion, "The Tenement House Problem," with a paper by C. M. Hubbard, Secretary Associated Charities, Cincinnati, Ohio, on "Housing of the Poor in the City of Cincinnati."

Section meetings: (1) Juvenile delinquents; subject for discussion, "The Juvenile Court and Its Bearing upon the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents." (2) Treatment of criminals, including probation, parole, and pardon; Chairman, the Rev. S. J. Barrows, Secretary New York Prison Association. (3) Needy families in their homes, including legal aid; Edward J. Butler, New York City, Chairman; topic, "The Treatment of Needy Families in Their Homes," presented by Lee K. Frankel, New York City.

## AN ESCAPE FOR MRS. LEITER.

Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, in company with Miss Leiter, arrived last evening from Liverpool on the White Star liner Oceanic. They went at once to Washington to join Mr. Leiter. Joseph Leiter met them at the dock.

It was learned that Mrs. Leiter had a narrow escape from falling into the sea on Tuesday. She was sitting in a steamer chair on deck, as were scores of others. The sea was exceedingly rough at the time and most of the chairs were lashed, but Mrs. Leiter's was not. The ship was plowing through heavy seas and a huge wave caused it to lurch more than ever. Mrs. Leiter was pitched out of her chair and sent, with the chair, toward the rail. Several men leaped after her. Mrs. Leiter was saved, and had she been alone she would almost certainly have been pitched under the rail and into the sea. As it was she was severely shaken up. Neither Mrs. Leiter nor her daughter would say anything about the occurrence.

Mrs. Leiter said her arrival at New York was the end of an almost continuous journey from Asiatic shores. She no more than touched England than she left for America. When asked as to her feelings at beholding her daughter the most important woman in all India, she threw up her hands in partial deprecation and walked away.

## COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

| | Wednesday. Bid. | Asked. | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acacia | 5¾ | 6 | 5¾ | 6 |
| American Consolidated | 2¾ | 3 | 2¾ | 3 |
| Blue Bell | 6¼ | 6¾ | 6½ | 7 |
| C. C. Consolidated | 4¾ | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| C., C. & M. | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| C., K. & N. | 12¾ | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¾ |
| Coriolanus | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 4 |
| Dante | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 3 |
| Doctor Jackpot | 8¼ | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¾ |
| El Paso | 59½ | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Elkton | 27 | 27½ | 26¾ | 27 |
| Findley | 15 | 15¾ | 14½ | 15½ |
| Golden Cycle | 76 | 76 | 74 | 74½ |
| Gold Bond | 5¾ | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| Gould | 2¾ | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Gold Dollar Consolidated | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| Golden Fleece | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 |
| Gold Sovereign | 2¾ | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Gold Exploration | 2¾ | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Isabella | 16¾ | 17¼ | 16¾ | 17 |
| Jackpot | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Keystone | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| Lexington | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Little Chief | 7¾ | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8 |
| Last Dollar | 20 | 30 | 20 | 30 |
| Little Puck | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Mollie Gibson | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| Moon Anchor | 7¾ | 8 | 7¾ | 8 |
| Mary Murphy | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| New Haven | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Old Gold | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Pinnacle | 4¾ | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| Pharmacist | 4¼ | 4½ | 4 | 4¾ |
| Portland | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.40 |
| Rose Nicol | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Rose Maud | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Sweet Cologne | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Vindicator | 85 | 95 | 80 | 91 |
| Work | 4¾ | 5 | 4¾ | 5 |

## TOW BOATMEN'S THREATS

### Belief That Shipping May Be Tied Up To-morrow.

#### Railroad Men Consider the Situation as Serious—Effect Would Be Widespread—Arbitration Proposed.

Although the marine engineers are liable to revocation of their licenses under the Federal law if they fail to observe the terms under which they have been granted, there was a general impression yesterday that the threatened tie-up of the shipping in this harbor would go into effect to-morrow.

A general strike or "resignation" would affect 500 tug boats, 300 of which are operated by railroad companies. A meeting of representatives of these companies was held yesterday afternoon at 143 Liberty Street to consider the situation. General Manager Besler of the New Jersey Central said after the meeting:

"The freight departments of the various railroads consider the matter very serious. They have offered arbitration to the marine engineers, but their association apparently takes the stand that it will make no concessions. A general tie-up of the towboats would prevent the arrival in this port of coal, milk, ice, and all perishable freight. There may be some action taken to-morrow by the representatives of the railroad transportation companies. There is no doubt that the railroad companies are willing to do everything in reason to avert the threatened tie-up."

Two hundred tug boats are operated by the master tugboat owners, who have organized recently as the Association for the Protection of Commerce of the Port of New York. The association and the railroad transportation companies are expected to act together in the present crisis. A meeting of the association is to be held this afternoon in the Maritime Exchange to take final action.

An official of the association said yesterday afternoon:

"As matters look now, a tie-up seems very likely. Its effects would be greater than many people now realize. It would not only tie up millions of dollars' worth of perishable freight, such as dressed meat, vegetables, fruit, potatoes, and other cargoes of that kind, but it would also tie up all the sailing vessels coming to or arriving in this port. The demands of the association are too sweeping to be granted by the tugboat owners. The advance in wages demanded and the reduction of the hours of labor with other conditions, amount practically to an increase of 47 per cent. in wages. That the employers cannot stand.

"There could be no loading or unloading of vessels, because the barges and lighters would be tied up. Vessels could not be supplied with water because there would be no towboats to take out the lighters. Altogether, the situation would be more serious than any with which New York has been confronted for many years. We are anxious to avoid a strike."

According to remarks of the members of the Marine Engineers' Association they will resign if their demands are not granted. The organization will not order a strike. The presumption is that the engineers expect to avoid the intervention of the Federal courts in case the mails are delayed or inter-State commerce is interfered with.

The officials of the Immigration Bureau are at sea over the problem that confronts them of transporting the immigrants from Ellis Island. The boats are run by a private company.

National President Jones of the Marine Engineers' Association said yesterday afternoon: "Some of the employers have agreed to the terms."

A letter was sent to every marine engineer in the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company yesterday by W. J. Pollock, manager of the marine department, in which he submitted a proposition for arbitrating the demands; the engineers to select an arbitrator, the company to select one, and the two, if they cannot agree, to select a third.

Regarding the proposition a marine engineer said last evening that it did not suit. The association does not want individual arbitration, he said, but a fixed scale.

## EFFECT OF LABOR DECISION.

### Eight-Hour Ruling Will Not Change Jerome Park Reservoir Conditions.

Controller Grout, when asked regarding the effect of the decision of the Court of Appeals on the eight-hour law, said that if the contractors on the work of the Jerome Park reservoir attempt to work their men more than eight hours a day as a result of the decision, he will hold up the bills pending a decision by the courts.

This piece of contract work, however, is an exception, for when the contract was originally drawn between the contractors and the city there was no eight-hour clause inserted in it. The labor union subsequently asked the city authorities to insert this clause, and although it cost the city an additional $1,000,000, the city made an agreement to pay the contractors extra money on condition that the workmen should not be worked on the work more than eight hours per day, so that in view of this agreement the two parties interested are not affected by the decision.

## FIREMAN SWEENEY'S SUIT.

### Case of a Driver Who Objects to Working More Than Eight Hours Argued.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—The eight-hour working day question, passed upon yesterday by the Court of Appeals, came up before the same court again to-day in another form, in argument, upon the case of People ex rel. Thomas Sweeney vs. Fire Commissioner Sturgis of New York City. While local in its details, the case affects every paid fireman in the State, and might lead indirectly to the establishment of the mooted two-platoon system in the Fire Departments in all cities of the State.

Sweeney, who is a driver in the Fire Department, seeks a peremptory mandamus to compel the Fire Commissioner to limit his working day to eight hours. He claims that he has to be on duty twenty hours out of every twenty-four, in violation of the labor law, which limits hours of city employes to eight. John J. Myers, his attorney, contended before the court that the Fire Commissioner had abundant power to employ as many drivers as necessary; that the overworking of Sweeney was cruel and denied his right to ordinary human leisure, besides being inimical to the public safety.

The counsel for Commissioner Sturgis maintained that the eight-hour provision of the labor law did not apply to firemen; that they had, in spite of their occasionally arduous labor, long periods of rest and special pension and other privileges.

Sweeney was defeated in both the lower courts.

## CARPENTERS' PLAN REJECTED.

### Would Settle Strike Pending Closer Union of Workmen.

Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners appeared before the Board of Building Trades yesterday with the proposition for ending the carpenters' strikes suggested by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

This was that the strikes should be declared off and conditions left as they were pending negotiations for amalgamating the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society. The board unanimously rejected the proposition. Mr. Duffy will report to Mr. Gompers and the strikes will be continued.

## DEERING WORKS SHUT DOWN.

### Recruits for Strikers Cause the Closing of Harvester Works.

CHICAGO, April 29.—More than 1,000 recruits joined the strikers at the Deering works of the International Harvester Company this morning, including 400 tinsmiths, 300 timber men, and 50 coremakers.

The entire plant was shut down at noon, a notice being posted to the effect that the works would be closed until further notice. Between 6,000 and 7,000 persons were employed at the beginning of the strike.

Erie.
To Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Tickets cost but $6. Unusual attractiveness in equipment and scenery. Café cars; delightful meals as you order them.—Adv.

SOZODONT
TOOTH POWDER
*There is no Beauty*
that can stand the disfigurement of bad teeth. Take care of your teeth. One way—
SOZODONT

## TO PURCHASE THE 'FRISCO.

### Rock Island Company Reported to Have Made a New Offer.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., April 29.—Reports were current to-day that negotiations have been renewed by the Rock Island people for the acquisition of the St. Louis and San Francisco system.

Officials of the Rock Island in this city disclaim any knowledge and are not inclined to credit the rumor. Other railway officials, generally well informed, say they have positive information that the report is true. They do not believe, however, that the Rock Island people will get the 'Frisco unless they make a much better cash offer than before.

The previous offer was $20 a share in cash and the rest in Rock Island securities. Some of the stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco have little faith in the Rock Island's new stock, and demand at least one-half in cash.

### New Road Elects Officers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 29.—At a meeting of the promoters of the Iowa, Illinois and Missouri Railway Company, incorporated to build a steam short line from Dubuque to St. Louis, the following officers were elected: President—George T. Cram, St. Louis; First Vice President—George H. Boynton, Davenport; Second Vice President—Alphonse Matthews, Dubuque; Third Vice President—S. B. Hallam, Monmouth; Secretary—T. J. Medill, Rock Island; Treasurer—A. F. Cutler, Davenport; Executive Board—E. H. Cuyer, Rock Island, Chairman; Judge Eugene Cary, Chicago; W. A. Rosenfield, Rock Island; J. F. Wyle, Davenport; George T. Cram, A. F. Cutler, and George H. Boynton.

## RAILROAD RATES ON SILK.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Silk Association of America, with headquarters in New York, to-day filed a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Philadelphia and Reading, New York, New Haven and Hartford; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; New York Central, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, and Erie Railroads, and the Old Dominion Steamship Company, alleging that the freight charges on shipments of raw silks are unreasonable and unjust.

The complaint declares that the various kinds of raw silk are entitled to charges not higher than first-class rates, without any restrictions as to valuation.

## TEXAS RAILROAD COMPLETED.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DALLAS, Texas, April 29.—At noon today the last spike, a golden one, was driven in the Houston and Fort Worth line of the International and Great Northern Railroad (a Gould property) at Maypearl. All the operative officials of the Gould Southwestern system and an immense crowd of persons from all over Texas were present.

The line is nearly 300 miles long, and is regarded as of equal importance to any other of the Gould lines in the Southwest. A thirty-mile branch is to be built into Dallas.

## C. Peter Clark Leaves New Haven Road.

BOSTON, April 29.—C. Peter Clark, General Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, has resigned to accept the position of Vice President and General Manager of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad. Mr. Clark's resignation takes effect July 1.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A trough of low pressure extends from Arkansas northeastward through the upper lakes. On its northwest side Winter weather prevails, with snow and freezing temperature, while on the southeast side reverse conditions obtain, clear weather and Summer temperatures being general. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, with rising temperature, although frosts were reported in portions of the plateau region. There will be snow to-morrow in the Middle Slope, the northern portion of the south slope, in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and in the northern portion of the upper lake region. There will be rain to-morrow in the lower portion of the south slope, the West Gulf States, the Lower Missouri, the Middle Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, and the lower lake region. In the Central Rocky Mountain region snow to-morrow morning will be followed by clearing weather. There will be rain or snow Friday in the lower lake and eastern upper lake regions, the Upper Ohio Valley, and rain in the East Gulf and Atlantic States. It will be decidedly colder to-morrow in the West Gulf States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the southern upper lake region, and somewhat colder in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region. Freezing temperature is expected Thursday night in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley and south upper lake region. It will be colder Friday in the East and South generally. In the extreme West temperatures will be higher by Friday.

On the New England coast winds will be fresh north to east; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, variable; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest; on the East Gulf coast, fresh southwest, shifting to northwest, and becoming brisk; on the West Gulf coast, brisk to high north; on Lake Superior, high north; on Lakes Michigan and Huron, brisk to high shifting, becoming north, and on the lower lakes, brisk southwest, becoming northwest to-morrow evening.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have variable winds, with generally fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the great lakes and Lake Ports, and on the Gulf coast from New Orleans to Jacksonville. Cold wave warnings have been issued for Oklahoma, and frost warnings for Western Colorado, Northern New Mexico, Utah, the central portion of Western Texas, and the northern portion of Eastern Texas. Warnings of freezing temperature have been issued for Southeastern Colorado, the Texas Panhandle, and the extreme northwest portion of Arkansas.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY:

New England, fair Thursday, colder, except in extreme south and extreme northwest portions; Friday rain and colder, fresh winds, mostly north.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware, fair, continued warm Thursday; Friday rain and colder, variable winds.

Eastern New York, fair Thursday, cooler in east and south portions; Friday rain and much colder, variable winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair, continued warm Thursday; Friday, showers, and colder, fresh south winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota, fair, warmer Thursday; Friday fair.

South Dakota, fair Thursday, warmer in extreme west portion; Friday fair, warmer.

Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness Thursday, probably rain in north portion; Friday rain or snow, much colder; brisk to high southwest or northwest winds.

Western New York, showers and cooler Thursday; Friday rain or snow, much colder, brisk to high southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

Minnesota, fair, Thursday, except snow near Lake Superior, continued cold, brisk north winds; Friday fair, warmer.

New Jersey, Fair Thursday, cooler on the coast; Friday rain and colder, variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, cooler; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1902. | 1903. | TIMES. 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 57 | 60 | 60 |
| 6 A. M. | 56 | 57 | 60 |
| 9 A. M. | 57 | 67 | 69 |
| 12 M. | 69 | 79 | 79 |
| 3 P. M. | 67 | 80 | 82 |
| 6 P. M. | 57 | 69 | 70 |
| 9 P. M. | 54 | 73 | 74 |
| 12 P. M. | 55 | 71 | 70 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 185 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 71½ |
| Weather Bureau | 70 |
| Corresponding date 1902 | 56 |
| Corresponding date for last 25 years | 62 |

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 3 A. M. and 80 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 84 degrees at 2:30 P. M., and the minimum 57 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 42 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 41 per cent. at 3 P. M.


# Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave 19th to 20th Sts

ANNOUNCEMENT: To-day and Saturday at 12:30, 1:15 and 2:00 P. M., in our Restaurant on the Eighth Floor, MONSIEUR LE CHEVALIER LOUIS LE GUILLE, the renowned tenor, late with the Adelina Patti Opera Co., will render selections from popular and favorite Operas.

## 140 Styles Men's Negligee Shirts at $1.00 to $3.50.

First Floor.

Think how great an assortment this means, and the possibility for satisfying selection.

Every style is good and worthful and was selected with the view of meeting the desires and requirements of a critical clientele.

Men seeking the acme of Negligee Shirt Comfort and quality will not want to miss our great line.

The workmanship and fit are such as you'd receive from an expert custom shirt maker.

The designs in most instances are exclusively ours.

To open the season auspiciously we offer two tempting specials, as follows:—

SPECIAL. $1.00 White Negligees. 70c.

Just 1,200 pure white, very excellent quality Corded Madras Negligee Shirts, made in a superior manner, perfect in quality and as right in fit as the best of made-to-order kinds; new, clean, hand-laundered shirts, with detached cuffs to match; the regular $1.00 shirt; special at 70c. each.

SPECIAL. $1.50 White and Fancy Negligees. $1.05

Light weight, soft finish Percale Negligee Shirts, with four plaits each side, neat figures on white grounds, detached cuffs; also white hand-laundered fine plaited cambric fronts, eight plaits each side; cuffs attached or separate; actual worth $1.50, at $1.05 each.

Besides, there are novelties in white and fancies, made of imported or domestic materials in cotton or linen, at $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50. But best of all, perhaps, is the

### Immense Assortment at a Dollar,

embracing sixty different styles—more than eighteen hundred dozens. There are white grounds in plain or plaited fronts; Madras with woven stripes or printed small neat figures; plain dark colors with piped plaits; also a handsome lot of the white Corded Madras Shirts. The various lines come with attached or detached cuffs. Better Shirts than any haberdasher is selling for $1.50.

## 15,000 Yards Foreign Dress Goods At $1.19 Yard; Value $1.50 to $2.50.

Even though this offer came at the end of the season it would be well worth your while to take advantage of it. We've never proffered better Dress Goods value, nor have we ever asked you to choose from so large and choice a variety at a reduced price.

The most desirable styles are embraced, including plain French Voiles, French and German fancy flecked, seeded, rice and corded effects, novelty Twine Cloths, Canvas Etamine, English Covert and Silk-and-wool and All-Wool Fancy Suitings.

We Repeat, $1.50 to $2.50 Dress Goods for $1.19 Yard.

## Women's Suits, Coats and Skirts. The Best of the Season's Styles at Popular Prices.

Third Floor.

That goes without saying. You expect the choicest and most modish creations from this store. And, being an aggressive and progressive establishment, it stands to reason that prices should be popular and not prohibitively high, as in some exclusive shops.

Note the following items—they're corroborative of the above statement:—

Such offerings, which combine all that is refined and high class in style and tailoring, with a lowness of price most inviting, must appeal to the discriminating person and add still greater prestige to our already very great Cloak and Suit Department.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS OF VERY FINE QUALITY CANVAS CLOTH, in black and blue, collarless blouse coat, tab front, trimmed around neck and cuffs with taffeta and black and white braid. Eight gore wide flaring skirt, habit back, trimmed over hips with fancy silk braid, lined throughout with best quality taffeta; selling regularly for $35.00; now..... $27.50

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SUITS OF SPLENDID QUALITY CHEVIOT; in black and blue, collarless blouse coat, welted seams, turn-over cuffs, faced with gray, mottled linen, patent leather belt; nine gore, wide flaring skirt, side plaited seams; inverted plait back; a very jaunty and natty model..... $22.50

WOMEN'S COATS OF FINE QUALITY FRENCH VEILING; loose fitting, with single shoulder cape, finished around edges with broad straps of taffeta, lined with white satin..... $27.50

WOMEN'S BLOUSE COATS OF EXTRA QUALITY BLACK TAFFETA, side plaited front and back, Bishop sleeves, smartly trimmed with silk braid, lined with white taffeta..... $19.75

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS OF VERY FINE QUALITY PANNE CHEVIOT, in black only; five gore wide flaring, side plaited panel front, triple box plaited back effect, over drop of heavy grade taffeta; selling regularly for $19.50, now $14.75

## We Rent High Grade Pianos.

Piano Wareroom, Fourth Floor.

Our system of piano renting is the open sesame to everybody desiring the use of a high grade instrument at a nominal sum.

To many, the renting of a piano is a great advantage and a convenience for more reasons than one.

You may select from several hundred of the best makes here—all new and in perfect condition.

KNABE. PACKARD. BUSH & GERTS.
GABLER. PRICE & TEEPLE. VICTOR.
SCHUBERT. HOBART M. CABLE. LAFFARGUE.
DAVENPORT & TREACY. THE "CECILIAN" PIANO PLAYER.

If you're particular in choosing, when you rent, a little later you may determine to purchase—and this is where we serve you again. What rental you have paid us is applied to the purchase price.

If you cannot play and are fond of music, rent a Cecilian along with the piano. It does all the playing for you—not in a matter-of-fact sort of way, but after the manner of an accomplished musician.

Catalogues are free for the asking.

## Cut Prices on TOILET ARTICLES

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The announcement of a Simpson Crawford Co. Toilet Sale never fails to create keenest interest and a splendid response. But how could it be otherwise when articles of highest quality and utility are offered at cut prices such as these:

Bath Brushes, pure bristles, long handles; value 75c..... 39
Complexion Brushes, a fine brush for..... 19
Kent's English Nail Scrubs, large size; special at..... 16
Hair Brushes, solid backs, all lengths of bristle; value $1.25..... 75
Military Brushes, ebony backs, full size; value $1.50..... $1.00
Tooth Brushes; a special lot of superior Japanese make at..... 10
Rubber Bath Sprays, best quality, value $1.15, special..... 72
Hot Water Bottles, warranted:
No. 2..... 60
No. 3..... 70
Rubber Household Gloves, special..... 75
Castile Soap, finest procurable stock; 2½-lb bars..... 30

Honey, Glycerine, or Alder Flower Toilet Soap; box of 3 cakes..... 12
West India Bay Rum, 16 oz. bottle; usually 48c..... 35
Florida Water; a 16 oz. bottle for price usually charged for 8 oz. size..... 35
Ideal Talcum Powder equal to any 15c. grade; special at 9c. each, 4 for..... 25
Danderine; size No. 1..... 19
size No. 2..... 37
Smith's Violet Sachet Envelopes; usually 10c. each, at..... 7
Perfumed Amulets, in fancy metal cases..... 10
Witch Hazel, highest grade, quarts..... 25
Violet Perfumed Ammonia, quarts..... 15
India Rubber Dressing Combs:
Medium size..... 15
Large size..... 25
Large Mediterranean Bath Sponges, value $1.00..... 50


## BRIMSTONE VS. SALVATIONISTS

### It Starts a Fire That Destroys the Army's Bowery Hotel—Lodgers' Consolation for Losses.

Fire destroyed the interior of the Salvation Army hotel at 82 Bowery yesterday afternoon. The damage was estimated at $3,000. The greatest loss was to the stock of H. Linetsky & Son, paper warehouse. No one was in the lodging house when the fire started, as the rooms were being fumigated according to the rules of the Board of Health.

In some way the burning sulphur set fire to a room on the third floor and the building was soon blazing. The firemen who first arrived thought that some one had turned in a false alarm in the belief that the place was on fire because sulphur smoke was pouring out of the windows. They went away, but were recalled quickly, and Acting Chief Purroy ordered a third alarm.

The noise of the engines and the dense clouds of smoke that poured from the engines into the paper box factories in 87 Bowery terrified the girls working there, and they were soon in a state of panic. As many as could crowded into a freight elevator and then found that they did not know how to run it. A private in the Salvation Army hurried up the stairs and those girls who had failed to get into the elevator he persuaded to go down the stairs. He then squeezed himself into the car, took charge, and lowered the terrified girls to the street.

His great regret was that most of the lodgers in the Salvation Army House had lost their little belongings, he added, for the consolation of some who had gathered that "everything is for good which is not inspired by evil intent. It will make many of you more thrifty and careful of what has been given to you, so that you will not be forced to live in lodging houses."

### Southern Licenses for Cotton.

A special committee of the Cotton Exchange has drafted a plan for the establishment of a system of Southern warehouse licenses, by which cotton deliveries may be made and grades of cotton certified without shipment to New York. The plan is to be considered at a meeting of the Board of Managers to-day.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

# The Fifty Offerings Sale Continues Today

## This Is the Greatest Economy Movement that Has Been Known In New York Retailing This Year

Thirty-four brand-new offerings are added today to take the place of those exhausted yesterday. Sixteen of yesterday's larger groups are continued because there was ample supply for two days' selling. Two-thirds of the offerings today compose a remarkable collection presenting absolutely new interest.

The store was thronged all day yesterday with the thousands of people who took advantage of this characteristic WANAMAKER occasion. Public interest today is not one whit less, and in some offerings, particularly in men's goods, the offerings are even better than yesterday.

The offerings numbering up to fifty are those continued from yesterday's sale, from fifty-one and upwards the merchandise presented is entirely new today:

*Special Offering No. 1*

**Men's $3 and $3.50 Hats, $1.75**

A fine assortment of Men's Soft and Derby Hats, in black and the new browns; this season's best blocks; all sizes; regular $3 and $3.50 qualities, at $1.75 each.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

*Special Offering No. 2*

**$1 Shirts at 60c**

300 dozens of Men's $1 stiff-bosom Shirts, in handsome patterns; present season's styles, including all color-combinations. Cuffs detached.

Ninth street aisle.

*Special Offering No. 5*

**85c to $1.25 Silks at 40c**

Natural color and fancy Pongees, Checked Louisine, Fancy Striped Silks, all desirable for shirt-waist suits, separate waists or dresses. The large proportion of white silks, natural pongees and checks made this a most tempting offering.

Rotunda.

*Special Offering No. 14*

**Women's $4.50 Hats at $3**

One hundred stiff Trimmed Hats, brand-new from our own workrooms. Trimmed for this occasion; no two exactly alike. Smart new shapes, trimmed with ribbons, quills and wings. Stylish hats for everyday wear.

Second floor, 10th st.

*Special Offering No. 21*

**38c Stockings at 25c**

Women's fast black Lisle Thread Stockings, in a variety of openwork designs; also plain fast black Lisle Thread Stockings, double soles and high-spliced heels. Also 75c allover openwork Lisle Thread Stockings at 50c a pair. The openwork extends almost to the rear seam of the stocking, a variety of pretty patterns in all black, also pure white or tan. Broadway.

*Special Offering No. 22*

**Diamond Rings Under-Price**

Women's superb rings, with diamonds and other stones in combination, 30 per cent. under-price. Diamonds with opals, $7.50, $12.50; with amethysts, $10.50; with turquoise, 2 stones, $9; 3 stones, $15; with pearls, $20, $21, $27; with opals, cluster, $24.

Broadway and Tenth street.

*Special Offering No. 25*

**Refrigerators Reduced One-third**

Also Ice-chests; of hardwood or well-seasoned pine; well grained and varnished. Lined with galvanized iron or zinc. Thoroughly insulated.

Refrigerators, $4.35 to $13.15; worth $6.50 to $19.75.

Ice-chests, $2.85 to $5.25; worth $4.25 to $7.85.

Basement.

*Special Offering No. 29*

**12½c Dimities at 6c**

20,000 yards of fine Printed Dimities, in forty attractive patterns, floral designs and figured stripes, mostly on white grounds. Made to sell at 12½c; today at 6c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

*Special Offering No. 32*

**$15 Smyrna Rugs at $10**

Smyrna Cotton Rugs of extra fine quality, in handsome Oriental effects; 6x9 ft., regularly $15, now $10 each. Also 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., worth $25, at $16.50 each.

Third floor.

*Special Offering No. 33*

**$4.50 Pictures at $2.25**

Landscape Etchings, in ten choice subjects; heavy panel mats with gilt and oak frames; 22x40 in., just half price today.

Fifth floor.

*Special Offering No. 38*

**$20 Box Couches at $12**

Box or Wardrobe Couches, 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide; best of upholstery; 32 steel springs; spring edges, rounded corners; all hair-filled box. Top has self-opening attachment, and couch does not require moving from wall to open; best casters and each couch made to individual order with choice of covers of best denim, plain colors, or Oriental or fancy drapery cloths. $15 each.

*Special Offering No. 39*

**$20 Mattresses at $15**

Mattresses of pure black South American horsehair, full size, 54 in. wide; 1 or 2 parts, 40 lbs.; regularly $20, today $15. Smaller sizes at proportionate savings.

Fourth floor.

*Special Offering No. 40*

**$4 Blankets, $3 a Pair**

Blankets of fine white wool, long staple, on cotton warp; for full-sized beds. Reduced from $4 to $3 a pair.

Third floor.

*Special Offering No. 42*

**$1.50 Honeycomb Spreads, $1.10**

Large, white Honeycomb Bedspreads of good quality, in Marseilles effects. Reduced from $1.50 to $1.10.

Third floor.

*Special Offering No. 44*

**80c Table Linen at 65c**

This is an excellent quality of snow-white bleached Irish Table-linen, equal to many linens that sell at $1 a yard. Imported by us as a special value at 80c; today at 65c a yard; and the limit of selling is 6 yards to a customer.

Fourth avenue.

*Special Offering No. 45*

**$2 Napkins at $1.65 a Dozen**

Choice patterns in bleached Irish Napkins size 20x20 inches. Good quality, though previously sold by us at $1.85; now $1.65 a dozen.

Fourth avenue.

*Special Offering No. 51*

**Boys' $5 Sailor Suits, $3**

Stylish Sailor Suits of serge and cheviot; sizes 3 to 12 years; regularly $5, reduced to $3 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

*Special Offering No. 52*

**Boys' $5 Reefers, $3.75**

Jaunty Reefers of blue serge and cheviot, sizes 5 to 14 years; reduced from $5 to $3.75 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

*Special Offering No. 53*

**$3.75 Silk Umbrellas at $2.50**

Women's handsome all-silk Umbrellas, 26-inch, with fancy handles; regular $3.75 value, at $2.50 each.

Broadway.

*Special Offering No. 54*

**Holland Rose Bushes**

At 50c a Dozen, Worth $1.25

Two-year-old Holland Rose-bushes, in bundles of one dozen, assorted, reduced from $1.25 to 50c a dozen. Some of the varieties are Crested Moss, Jules Margottin, La France, Magna Charta, Victor Hugo, Giant of Battles, Madame Gabriel Luizet.

Basement.

*Special Offering No. 55*

**Baby Carriage Parasols**

At One-Third and One-Half Value

Attractive Parasols, made of various materials; some with lace covers. 75c kind at 25c; $1.50 kind at 75c.

Annex.

*Special Offering No. 66*

**Men's $20 Serge Suits at $12.50**

Single-breasted Sack Suits, made of the best wearing blue serge made in this country—will neither fade nor shrink. Made by our best maker, and *half-lined with silk!* Vest backs of pongee silk. Excellent $20 value, today at $12.50 a suit. Only 198 suits in the lot. In long, stout and regular sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

*Special Offering No. 57*

**Men's $1 and $1.50 Pajamas, 60c**

Madras Pajamas, in a variety of colors; military collars; mostly taken from our regular $1 and $1.50 stock lines; also a few makers' samples—an attractive collection. Now 60c a pair.

Broadway and Ninth street.

*Special Offering No. 58*

**Men's $4, $5 and $6 Shoes, $3**

Sample sizes, 7 and 7½ A and B, and 7 C; every leather, best qualities; shapes and styles are the latest from best American makers.

Main floor.

*Special Offering No. 59*

**Men's $3.50 and $4 Shoes, $2.50**

Sample Shoes from one of the best factories; sizes mostly 7 B and C. Leather and workmanship equal to the best made.

Basement.

*Special Offering No. 60*

**Men's $3 Shoes at $1.90**

Black Box Calf Lace Shoes with welted soles, good styles. Also Oxford Shoes in calf and kid; priced less than the cost of leather and labor.

Basement.

*Special Offering No. 61*

**Women's $3 to $5 Shoes at $1.90**

Excellent Shoes from our regular stock. All sorts of leathers and styles, but not every size, of course; yet almost every foot can be fitted somewhere in the group. A remarkable offering.

Basement Under-Price Store.

*Special Offering No. 62*

**$1.25 Corsets at 65c**

H. H. White Batiste Corsets; girdle effect; bias and gored cut, dip hips and abdomen, very flat; garters attached in front; sizes 18 to 23. Lace-trimmed.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

*Special Offering No. 63*

**$18 Sewing Machines, $12.75**

Twenty drop-head Sewing Machines; oak case, five drawers; with high arm, automatic bobbin winder, self-threading shuttles; complete set of attachments. A wonderful bargain—$12.75 each.

Basement.

*Special Offering No. 64*

**Straw Mattings for Little**

About three thousand yards of remnants of Chinese and Japanese Mattings, in lengths from 10 yards to a full roll of 40 yards. Grades that sell at 15c to 50c a yard, today at 5c to 25c a yard, according to quality and length of piece. None of the pieces will be cut; they must be sold exactly in the lengths they are.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

*Special Offering No. 65*

**$1 Ruffled Curtains, 65c a Pair**

Ruffled Figured Muslin Curtains in several new patterns; exactly the sort wanted by hundreds of summer homes; today 65c a pair.

Also $3 Ruffled Net Curtains at $1.75.

Third floor.

*Special Offering No. 66*

**20c Ruffled Net at 12½c**

Six hundred yards of Ruffled Nets for making half of full-sized lace curtains. 32 in. wide, with lace edge and insertion, in six different designs.

Third floor.

*Special Offering No. 67*

**$6.75 Couch Covers at $4.25**

Tapestry Couch Covers 3 yds. long; fringed all the way around; reversible; in conventional and neutral colorings.

Third floor.

*Special Offering No. 68*

**Imported Cretonnes**

**Under-Price**

1,400 yards of Imported Cretonnes, 31 in. wide, in handsome floral designs; in colors on white grounds. 40c kind at 20c yd.; 60c kind at 30c yd.

Third floor.

*Special Offering No. 69*

**Table Covers at Half Price**

Handsome Table Covers in Victoria velour, Turkish designs and colorings; in the popular sizes for the dining-table. $8.50 size at $4.25; $10.75 size at $5.35.

Third floor.

*Special Offering No. 70*

**Fine China at 10c Each**

French and Austrian China at less than half value. Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, Bread-and-butter Plates, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Cups and Saucers, Sugar and Cream Sets.

Under-Price Store.

*Special Offering No. 71*

**$1 Tumblers at 50c Dozen**

1,500 dozens thin blown Water Tumblers, five good patterns; regularly $1, today 50c dozen.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

*Special Offering No. 72.*

**$450 Mason & Hamlin Pianos, $315**

We offer today six handsome and practically new Mason & Hamlin pianos in latest style cases; superb instruments in tone, action and construction. Five in mahogany, one in rosewood, at $135 below their fair regular price. $315, from $450.

Fifth floor.

*Special Offering No. 73.*

**Angelus Piano Players at $125**

We offer today seven of these superb Piano Players which were originally $250 and $275, but they were exchanged by us for newer models. This is a remarkable opportunity for those who want the best of all piano-players to secure the instrument at just half price.

Fifth floor.

*Special Offering No. 74.*

**Women's $45 Raincoats at $25**

These are the Imported Garments in the most stylish shape brought out this season, for traveling, automobiling or street wear. They are made of silk, with the thinnest rubber lining; three-quarter length, hanging loosely from the shoulders; triple shoulder cape. They are in black, tan, red, blue and green.

Second floor, Broadway.

*Special Offering No. 75.*

**Venise Laces at Half Price**

Edgings, Galons and Bandings in white, cream and ecru.

35c Laces at 15c. 50c Laces at 25c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

*Special Offering No. 76*

**Women's Top Collars, Under-Price**

Top Collars in one-piece front effects; prettily embroidered on sheer Swiss muslin; 30c, from 50c each.

Also, of embroidered silk in pear design, at 25c, from 40c each.

Broadway.

*Special Offering No. 77*

**50c Hair Brushes at 25c**

Hair Brushes, with substantial wooden backs, and fifteen rows of bristles; regular price 50c; now at half price—25c each.

Tenth street.

*Special Offering No. 78*

**$1 Chatelaine Bags at 25c**

An attractive group of Women's Chatelaine Bags, of genuine black seal, suede lined, with oxidized mountings; large and small size; formerly $1; now 25c each.

Broadway.

*Special Offering No. 79*

**$1 Pocket-Books at 25c**

Clasp Pocket-books of genuine tan, gray or brown morocco and walrus; bellows bottom, sewed gussets; half-lined flaps; three sizes; formerly $1 each; now 25c each.

Broadway.

*Special Offering No. 80*

**Girls' Shirt-Waists Under-Price**

An unusually pretty group of Girls' White and Colored Shirt-Waists, in sizes 14 to 18 years; with embroidery and insertion in great variety. At 75c, worth $1.25 to $1.65; $1.25 worth $1.75; $2.25, worth $3.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

*Special Offering No. 81*

**65c Satin Squares, 45c**

Printed Satin Pillow-tops, in attractive colors and designs; formerly low-priced at 65c; now a great bargain at 45c each.

Tenth street.

*Special Offering No. 83*

**Dress Trimmings**

**Reduced One-third to One-half**

A variety of the season's prettiest Trimmings embroidered in latest colorings, including Persian effects; galons and irregular effects, in attractive combinations. Formerly 55c to $2.50 yd.; now reduced to 35c to $1 a yard.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

*Special Offering No. 83*

**Embroidered Handkerchiefs**

At 25c to 50c, worth 50c to $1.50

A large variety of the prettiest designs of Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs we have had this season. Mostly scalloped edges; a manufacturer's samples; hence an occasional pin-hole or mussing. Two groups: 25c, worth 50c and 75c; 50c, worth $1 and $1.50.

Broadway.

*Special Offering No. 84*

**Silver Ice Pitchers, $4**

Quadruple-plated Silver Ice Pitchers, plain, engraved and French Grey finished, porcelain-lined; regularly worth $6.50 to $9, though offered in a previous sale at $4.75 to $6.25, today $4 each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

# RUSSIA'S REAL PLANS ARE STILL A MYSTERY

## Further Demands Reported, with More Official Denials.

### Alleged Requirement that Only Russian and Chinese Vessels Use the Liau River—M. Plancon's Statements as to Manchuria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 30.—In addition to the press demands in regard to Manchuria already telegraphed, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, Russia, in another dispatch, demands that the navigation of the Liau River, which under the inland steam navigation rules is open to vessels of all nations, shall be restricted to vessels flying the Russian or Chinese flags.

Russia also requires, says the correspondent, that all engagements entered into by the Manchurian provincial authorities with the Russians during the occupation shall be recognized by China.

The correspondent declares that China's refusal to grant the Russian demands is simply a stereotyped refusal, and does not change the situation. Even if Russia withdraws her demands the fact remains that only force can prevent Manchuria from becoming a Russian province.

Admiral Alexieff proclaims that inasmuch as the Russian troops were withdrawn from Mukden Province on April 20, foreigners may now travel in that province without Russian passports. The correspondent says the proclamation is apt to mislead, in view of the fact that Russia's military control is as strong as ever and daily increasing in strength.

M. Plancon, Russian Charge d'Affaires at Peking, said in the interview printed in the Jiji Shimpo that treaty ports would not be opened because the British, Japanese, and Americans would go there for political purposes, not commercial. He promised that five or six years hence Russia would permit the opening of Manchuria to all foreigners.

The correspondent says M. Plancon spoke throughout as if Manchuria were Russian and not Chinese, and adopted a minatory tone not calculated to calm the increasing Japanese resentment at Russia's breach of faith.

### DISCLAIMERS BY RUSSIA.

#### Count Lamsdorff Gives Assurances Regarding Manchuria to the United States and France.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The State Department has received a dispatch from Ambassador McCormick at St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has assured him that the published reports of the proposed convention between Russia and China relating to Manchuria are absolutely incorrect, and that there is no foundation for the report that Russia demands that China shall refuse the requests of other powers for treaty ports and consulates in Manchuria.

Mr. McCormick has been assured that the Russian Government has no intention to exclude other countries from advantages now enjoyed in Manchuria, or to confer exclusive privileges upon Russians; that the United States may be sure that nothing will be done to close doors now open, and that American commerce and American capital are those which Russia most desires to attract.

It is understood, also, that similar assurances were received by the Secretary of State from the Russian Ambassador yesterday afternoon.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, called on Secretary Hay this morning and was acquainted with the nature of the report made by Mr. McCormick, and it is presumed that he had similar advices from his own Government. Baron von Sternburg, the German Minister, in company with Baron Schueller, the new second Secretary of the German Embassy, also called at the State Department, and he likewise was advised of the latest developments in the case.

These advices have done much to remove the feeling of anxiety and apprehension which was aroused in Washington by the first reports from Peking of Russia's intention to dominate Manchuria. The officials are glad to take the Russian disclaimer just as it comes, without stopping to raise any point as to whether there has not really been a complete change in the Russian demands rather than an error in the original statement from Peking. There is no disposition to be hypercritical, but the fact that "nothing is said about Russian evacuation, according to the original treaty, will, of course, justify the United States Government in keeping a close watch on North China, Mongolia as well as Manchuria.

PARIS, April 29.—Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has stated the guiding sentiment that the present reports of Russian designs on Manchuria were unwarranted and false. He says Russia is now taking steps looking to the military evacuation of Manchuria, and desires previous to the evacuation to secure reasonable assurance of the preservation of order and the protection of her interests.

The note says that M. Lessar, the Russian Minister to China, is now in St. Petersburg, but owing to his illness he has not yet had an audience of the Czar or received his instructions. It is not expected that M. Lessar will be received in audience for three weeks, and until this takes place no definite determination will be arrived at as to the course to be pursued.

Summing up the foregoing, the officials here say it clearly shows that efforts are being made in quarters antagonistic to Russia to excite American feeling against Russia. It is also said that Gen. Kouropatkin, the Russian War Minister, who left St. Petersburg yesterday on a special train for Manchuria, has instructions of a conciliatory nature.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—A semi-official note on the subject of Russian policy toward Manchuria, just issued, characterizes the demands ascribed to Russia in the dispatches from Peking as being simply inventions.

"No change has occurred," says the note, "in the intentions of Russia, in accordance to Manchuria. The exchange of views about to take place between the Russian Minister and the Chinese Government can relate only to the measures to be adopted for insuring the preservation of order and tranquility after the Russian troops have marched out of the province.

"Russia has absolutely no intention to place impediments in the way of foreign trade."

### STATEMENT BY COUNT CASSINI.

#### Russia's Ambassador Says Minister Conger's Dispatch as to Manchuria Was Erroneous.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Russia's part in what has come to be known as the Manchurian incident was explained this evening by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, to a representative of the Associated Press, and, because of the conflicting reports which have come to Washington regarding the Russian-Chinese negotiations at Peking, Count Cassini has consented to the publication of the interview. For five years Russian Minister to China, Count Cassini is a recognized authority on conditions there. His successful negotiation of the Manchurian treaty, to which Russia owes largely the prestige she now holds in that territory, gave Count Cassini recognition as a world diplomat before he came to Washington in 1898 as Russia's first Ambassador to the United States.

Since the Ambassador's call on Secretary Hay last Sunday afternoon, when he could give only unofficial assurances of Russia's intentions in Manchuria, he has received instructions from his Government, and yesterday afternoon again called on the Secretary to confirm officially the assurances he had given.

Of the Manchurian incident, and more especially of its relation to the United States and Russia, the Ambassador said to-night:

"Acting under instructions from my Government, I have officially assured the Secretary of State not only that American interests in Manchuria, trade and industrial, will be thoroughly safeguarded, so far as Russia is concerned, but also of the unfortunate erroneousness contained in Minister Conger's dispatch several days ago from Peking relative to the course of Russia in Manchuria.

"It is a matter of the keenest regret to my Government that unreliable parties should have informed your Minister at Peking on a matter of which they were evidently grossly ignorant. And simultaneously with my call upon Secretary Hay, the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg gave similar assurances to your Ambassador there, Mr. McCormick.

"Because of the long-standing and genuine friendliness which without exception has characterized the relations of these two great countries, as well as in recognition of the frankness with which your Secretary of State has dealt with my Government in all diplomatic matters, it was a pleasure for the Foreign Office to assure the United States regarding international negotiations which were pending with another power, even though in so doing all diplomatic precedent was broken. It was clear that your representative at Peking had been misinformed, a matter which is regretted, I am sure, no less by your own Government than by Russia. But I am not aware that any other powers have received from the Foreign Office such a statement as was handed your Ambassador.

"Those acquainted with conditions in Manchuria will bear me out in the statement that the country needs the importation of American goods for its upbuilding. And certainly Russia, who is doing all she can to develop that great territory, would be the last to stand in the way of an increase in this trade. We need American steel, lumber, cotton goods, and construction material of all kinds, and this fact, together with the traditional good relations prevailing between Russia and the United States, is sufficient assurance that American trade interests in Manchuria will be protected.

"Of the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria it is impossible for me to speak at present, but it is the earnest conviction of those best acquainted with the state of affairs there that such a move will not be to the best interests of the territory. Were the question solely a commercial one it would be different. But open a treaty port in Manchuria, and close upon the heels of commerce will follow political complications of all kinds, which would increase the threats to peace. At Niu-Chwang this country has a treaty port, and American trade in Manchuria is rapidly on the increase. I am told that 30 per cent. of the cotton goods from the United States sent to China enters the Manchurian port of Niu-Chwang.

"Because of the singularity of interest held by the United States in Manchuria—for all the world realizes that yours is a trade, not a territorial one—it lies within the power of your Government to exert a powerful influence in the preservation of peace there. Russia's desire is also for peace, not disturbances, in Manchuria, and it is to this end that negotiations are now proceeding in Peking in the effort to establish a condition of evacuation and to safeguard Manchuria against a recurrence of the troubles of 1900. Striking evidence of the direct affect in this country caused by unrest in China was seen in 1900, when, I am told, many cotton mills in the United States were forced to shut down until conditions in China were again normal. This fact and the evidence the United States has already given of its desire to make for peace are sufficient assurance that the Washington Government will lend its strong moral support to calm excitement wherever it has been aroused by the incorrect reports from Peking."

### EVACUATED BY RUSSIA.

#### Japanese Foreign Office Hears That the Czar's Troops Have Left Shing-King Province.

YOKOHAMA, April 29.—The Japanese Foreign Office to-day published a telegram announcing that Russia had completely evacuated the Shing-King Province of Manchuria.

No details of the evacuation have been received from Russia officially.

The same announcement from the Foreign Office says that "Japan appreciates American moral support."

Shing-King is the Chinese name for the Province of Mukden, the capital of which, the City of Mukden, is also the capital of Manchuria.

The City of Niu-Chwang is in Shing-King.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ATLANTIC SHIP COMBINE.

#### Agreement with J. Pierpont Morgan Finally Concluded on the Lines Previously Announced.

LONDON, April 30.—The shipping agreement between the International Mercantile Marine Company and the British Government has been finally and satisfactorily concluded on the lines previously announced.

The terms of the agreement referred to were announced by the Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, in an address at the Master Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield last Sept. 30. Mr. Balfour's speech created a great sensation at the time, and the provisions of the agreement were generally applauded.

In the course of his speech Mr. Balfour said:

"Mr. Pierpont Morgan * * * is a great believer in the principle of large trusts. He may be right or he may be wrong; on that I express no opinion whatever; but he is a great believer in the principle of trusts, and he also considers that the conditions of the Atlantic shipping trade were such as to make that principle peculiarly applicable, and owing to the American position he consented to that combination. But I am quite certain that he had no intention whatever of injuring the shipping or the commerce of his country, and the proof is the readiness with which he has met the Government on all these points in which the British interests might seem to be most endangered by the fact that this shipping combination had been called into existence.

"Well, we have made an agreement with Mr. Morgan, and the general effect of that agreement is to secure that the British companies in the combination shall remain British, not merely nominally, but in reality. These companies shall be kept alive, and the majority of their Directors shall always be British subjects. The agreement further provides that every ship now flying the British flag, and half the ships hereafter to be built for the combination, shall continue to be British ships and shall continue to fly the British flag—that they shall be officered by British officers and manned in reasonable proportion by British crews. In other words, these British companies are to remain to all intents and purposes British companies, while the British Government on its side undertakes that they shall continue to be treated as heretofore on a footing of equality with other British companies in respect of any services, whether postal or military or naval, which his Majesty's Government may require from the British mercantile marine.

"As regards future construction, the combination has undertaken that at least half the tonnage hereafter built for the combination shall be built for the British companies, and shall continue to fly the British flag and be in all respects British vessels; and a provision has further been added enabling his Majesty's Government, in an event which I trust will not be realised of the combination pursuing a policy hostile to the British mercantile marine or hostile to British trade, to terminate the agreement into which they have entered.

"I ought to say that both the agreement with the Cunard Company and the agreement with Mr. Morgan are for a period of twenty years; in the case of the Atlantic shipping combine, this period of twenty years is to be prolonged with a notice of five years on either side."

### PAUL DU CHAILLU ILL.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Paul Du Chaillu, the explorer and author, has been stricken with partial paralysis.

### BRITISH MONARCH VISITS THE POPE

#### King Edward and His Holiness Have a Private Interview.

#### SPLENDID SCENE AT VATICAN

#### Ceremonious and Elaborate Welcome for the King, Who Drives to the Papal Palace from the British Embassy.

ROME, April 29.—King Edward to-day visited the Pope at the Vatican. The interview between his Majesty and the Pontiff was a private one, and lasted twenty minutes.

The King left the British Embassy for the Vatican this afternoon in a closed carriage, accompanied by Col. Lamb, the British Military Attaché, and followed by another carriage containing members of his Majesty's suite. The King wore a Field Marshal's uniform. He had no escort except some policemen in plain clothes, and no troops lined the streets, in contrast to what was done at the time of Emperor William's visit to the Pope. People gathered on the streets and looked on with curiosity, but they abstained from any demonstration.

It was remarked that, contrary to the usual etiquette, King Edward did not lunch at the British Embassy, but had luncheon at the Quirinal, and, after a brief stop at the embassy, drove to the Vatican. The carriage in which the King drove to the Vatican did not belong to the Quirinal, as a carriage of the King of Italy could not go within the precincts of the Apostolic Palace.

The Vatican is perhaps the most ceremonious Court of Europe. It is undoubtedly one of the most picturesque, and all the costumes worn there are of mediæval pattern.

As King Edward's carriage, at 4:20 P. M., entered the Court of San Damaso, surrounded by the well-known loggia of Raphael, a'id which has been trodden by the feet of every sovereign who has visited Rome with the exception of the present Shah of Persia, his Majesty was saluted by a battalion of the Palatine Guards in full uniform. Tattoo was given on the drumheads; there was no music, as there are no Papal bands. It is declared that since the grotesque rendering of the German royal anthem by bugles on the occasion of the visit of the Kaiser the experiment of having music has not been repeated.

When the royal party reached the grand staircase leading to the Papal apartments, King Edward was greeted by the Marquis Sacchetti, who acted as Prince Rospoli, the Introducer of Sovereigns, who is ill; Mgr. Merry del Val, and Prince Antici-Mattei. At the upper landing there were grouped in imposing array a number of other functionaries, who formed a characteristic and magnificent assembly. Among them were Mgr. de Azevedo, the Papal Major Domo; Mgr. Pitteri, the Papal Sacristan; Mgr. Constantini, the Great Almoner; Mgr. Grabinski, Secretary of the Congregation of Ceremonial; Prince Rospigliosi, Commander of the Noble Guards; Gen. Count Feretti, nephew of the Pope and Commandant of the Palatine Guards; Marquis Serlupi, Master of the Horse, and Major Tagliaferri, Commandant of Gendarmes. Behind this group, attired in brilliant uniforms, were the Knights of the Capes and Chamberlains in black velvet breeches, blouses with stiff white ruffs, and gorgeously jeweled chains about their necks, giving a touch of brilliant color to the scene.

King Edward addressed a few words of kindly thanks in return for the courteous greetings offered him. The royal party then proceeded between ranks of the Swiss Guards, whose halberds gleamed in the sunlight that streamed through the wide windows. The hum of the busy city alone broke the deep silence that reigned within the Vatican, as the Clementine Hall, the party was met by the Papal Master of the Chamber, Mgr. Bisleti, who was attended by personages of the secret antechamber. Upon King Edward's arrival before the private apartment of the Pope the Noble Guard rendered military honors to the British sovereign. At the conclusion of this ceremony the door of the Pope's apartment was immediately opened, and the aged Pontiff was revealed standing at the threshold, his hand extended, awaiting his guest.

His Holiness was dressed in robes of white and a red velvet cape bordered with ermine. Even King Edward paused a moment upon seeing the Pontiff in his white garments. The Pope's face was the color of ivory, but he moved without aid and with no apparent difficulty. From his entire person there seemed to emanate sentiments of benevolence and spirituality. The King and the head of the Church clasped hands and exchanged a few words in French. King Edward then passed within the Papal apartment, the door was closed, and the Pope and his guest were left alone.

King Edward remained with the Pontiff for twenty minutes. A bell was then rung, and the members of King Edward's suite were admitted and presented to the Pope. This little ceremony ended, the Pope and King Edward took his leave, the Pope crossing the room at his side and saying his last words at the door.

From the Vatican King Edward passed through the Piazza of St. Peter, where he was warmly greeted in English by a number of Scotch pilgrims now in Rome, who shouted "Hurrah for the King!" Had King Edward looked up at that moment he would have seen a figure in a window of the second story of the Palace; it was Pope Leo. Contrasted with the British sovereign, who stood below in the sunlight, the centre of the animation of the immense plaza, the solitary white figure in the Palace window seemed to further the idea of the Pope as a prisoner.

Instead of returning to the British Embassy, the King drove directly to the Quirinal.

Some particulars of the interview between the King and the Pope have become known. The Pope greeted the King, saying in French:

"I am happy to see your Majesty."

King Edward replied:

"I am happy to be here and to add my congratulations to those of others upon your having outlived the days of St. Peter."

The rest of the conversation was on the part of the British sovereign, concerning the attitude taken by the Pope on the principal social questions of the day, and on the part of Pope Leo about the situation of the Catholic Church in the British Empire. It has leaked out that the Pontiff informed King Edward that in view of the meeting he had personally examined into all questions regarding Catholic interests now pending in various parts of the British Empire, and had prepared a memorandum, to which he hoped the King would pay his benevolent attention. It is understood that one part of this memorandum concerns the school question in Canada and contains practically the same points as does the memorandum given by the Pope to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, when Sir Wilfrid was in Rome.

One of the Pope's Chaplains called at the British Embassy this evening with a portrait of the Pontiff for King Edward, upon which was a dedication in the Pope's hand and his autograph.

The Pope, speaking to his familiars, seemed to be greatly pleased at the visit of King Edward, and said: "He is a very nice man."

One of King Edward's impressions concerning the Pontiff became known this evening at the reception at the British Embassy, where were gathered all the notabilities of Rome. King Edward expressed his great satisfaction at having met the Pope personally, and with reference to the Pontiff's appearance his Majesty said:

"It is wonderful; he looks more to be seventy-three than ninety-three years old."

### REVIEWED BY KING EDWARD.

#### Twenty-five Thousand Italian Troops Manœuvre Before Him—A Brilliant Spectacle.

ROME, April 29.—King Edward this morning reviewed 25,000 Italian troops assembled on the parade ground. It was an imposing spectacle and splendid weather contributed to the brilliancy of the scene.

The troops assembled at an early hour and King Victor Emmanuel, the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin, the Duke of the Abruzzi, and the Duke of Genoa, accompanied by big suites, left the Quirinal at 9 o'clock in carriages, escorted by cuirassiers. On arriving at the parade ground the King and others mounted horses and actively participated in the manœuvres.

King Edward, with Queen Helena, left the Quirinal in an open carriage, escorted by dragoons. As the visiting King and the Italian Queen proceeded through the streets they were enthusiastically acclaimed by large crowds of people, and on arriving at the parade ground they received an ovation from the large assemblage of people which surrounded the field. King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by the Princes of the House of Savoy, then galloped forward to receive King Edward and Queen Helena and escorted them to the tribune.

Military manœuvres followed, the troops marching and wheeling, charging and firing, and executing other evolutions of mimic warfare. The troops, which were commanded by Gen. Berosia, were formed in four divisions. The first consisted of two battalions of carabineers, two regiments of grenadiers, and two regiments of infantry; the second consisted of four regiments of infantry; the third was composed of regiments of the Alpine Brigade, artillery, a brigade of engineers, and two regiments of field and mountain artillery, and the fourth was made up of crack cavalry regiments. Twelve Generals of Division directed the various movements.

In the course of the review King Edward expressed to King Victor Emmanuel his admiration of the splendid appearance and perfect discipline of the Italian troops.

After the manœuvres the massed bands played "God Save the King," the artillery fired a royal salute, and the whole body of troops saluted. The crowd divided its display of enthusiasm between the sovereigns and the troops.

The manœuvres lasted an hour, after which the two monarchs returned to the Quirinal, receiving a continuous ovation all the way to the palace. The demonstration was the most enthusiastic witnessed since King Edward's arrival in Rome.

To-night the British Ambassador gave an official dinner to King Edward, at which the King and Queen of Italy, the Royal Princes, the Ministers, and other dignitaries were present. This was followed by a reception to which 600 invitations had been sent out. All the approaches to the embassy were kept clear by cordons of troops, behind which the crowds were massed. All the public and many private buildings in Rome were illuminated to-night.

King Edward will leave here at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for Pisa, King Victor Emmanuel and the Ministers will accompany him to the railroad station.

### THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ROME.

#### His Majesty Will Go to See the Pope in a Carriage Sent from Berlin.

BERLIN, April 29.—A trainload of Emperor William's horses and equipages left here for Rome to-day, so that his Majesty when calling on the Pope need not use a carriage of King Victor Emmanuel, whose liveries have not yet been seen inside the Papal precincts. The Emperor has sent two vehicles, with eight coach horses, three saddle horses, and twenty coachmen, grooms, and hostlers.

The story that the Empress is not going to Rome with his Majesty because she is not willing to call on the Pope on account of her strong Protestant beliefs is considered to be of sufficient importance officially to require an authoritative denial, which cites the fact that the Empress called on the Pope at the time of her former visit to Rome, and says that her fractured arm is really the cause of her staying at home.

### LONDON CLERGY ANGRY AT THE VANDERBILT WEDDING.

#### Write to the Bishop About the "Scandalous and Deplorable Incident"—Rev. Mr. Hadden Called on to Explain.

LONDON, April 29.—At to-day's session of the London Diocesan Conference the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur F. Ingram, read a letter from representatives of the clergy of the diocese drawing attention to the Vanderbilt-Rutherfurd wedding.

The letter requested the Bishop to make such reference in the course of the conference "to this scandalous and deplorable incident as shall serve to allay to some extent the distress of the clergy, who feel keenly this infringement of the marriage law in the diocese, and which may also lead clergy to realize how serious a breach of Church discipline is involved in such a proceeding."

The Bishop said he need hardly say that even without this letter the matter would have been investigated. He had seen the Chancellor of the diocese, who contended that he was not subject by law to issue a license to divorced persons if any clergyman could be found to marry them, as in this case; that the clergyman was the guilty party; that the Chancellor's jurisdiction was entirely independent of the Bishop's, and that the license went out in the Chancellor's name and not in the Bishop's.

The Bishop added that he had already summoned the Rev. Mr. Hadden, who performed the ceremony, and after seeing him he would give his opinion of the whole matter.

### COSSACKS FIRE AT TURKS.

#### Latter Said to Have Crossed the Transcaspian Frontier—An Officer and Six Turkish Troopers Killed.

BERLIN, April 29.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Lokal Anzeiger says it is reported from Kars, Asiatic Russia, that a squadron of Turkish cavalry crossed the Russian frontier seventy versts from Saraikamysh, Transcaspian Territory, and showed an intention of advancing.

A Russian frontier post gave the alarm to a regiment of Cossacks, which fired on the Turks, killing an officer and six troopers. The Russians suffered no loss. The Turks then retreated across the frontier.

### THE FRENCH NATIONAL SALON.

#### Many Pictures of a High Order—Prominent Place for Chartran's Portrait of President Roosevelt.

PARIS, April 29.—A preliminary view of the pictures in the National Salon was held to-day. To-morrow is varnishing day.

Many pictures of a high order are exhibited, and Chartran's portrait of President Roosevelt occupies a prominent place. Opposite the portrait of the American President is hung one of the sensational pictures of the exhibition. This is Ferrier's representation of Christ after the crucifixion. It shows His emaciated body and gaping wounds. Mary, horror-stricken, is standing by His side.

Another sensational picture is Beraud's "Anathema," symbolizing the catastrophe at Martinique. It shows masses of vivid flame enveloping the town of St. Pierre and the ships in the harbor, with a mythical figure hovering above and hurling down the anathema.

A portrait of Mr. Kruger, in which the old Boer is shown bending over his Bible, divides attention with the Roosevelt portrait.

American artists are well represented at this year's Salon.

### NOT TO ATTACK THE MULLAH.

#### It Is Reported That the Advance of the British Expedition Has Been Suspended Indefinitely.

ADEN, April 29.—In consequence of the recent British reverses in Somaliland, it is reported here, the advance of the British expedition has been suspended indefinitely. Major Gen. Egerton is mentioned as the successor of Brig. Gen. Manning. Information here indicates that the complete reorganization of the executive heads of the expedition would be considered advantageous. It is feared that the recent victory will embolden the forces of the Mullah to attack isolated posts.

The forces at the disposal of Gen. Manning is insufficient for offensive purposes, and it is expected that he will strengthen his posts, and remain inactive until after the hot weather.

#### Ruler of Saxe-Weimar Weds To-day.

BUCKEBURG, Schaumburg-Lippe, April 29.—This town of the little Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe was the meeting place to-day of half the Princes of the German Empire, who are assembling for the wedding to-morrow of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Princess Caroline of Reuss and the sons of her uncle, the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe. Emperor William arrived here this afternoon with Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Chancellor von Bülow, and an extraordinarily numerous suite. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and her husband, Prince Henry, were among those who welcomed the Emperor this evening at the gates of Buckeburg Castle.

#### Subway Workmen's Demands.

A meeting will take place to-day between the settlement committees of the Central Federated Union and of the rapid transit sub-contractors to settle the demands of the Rockmen and Excavators' Union for a new wage scale. The scale calls for an eight-hour workday, $2.50 a day for rockmen, and $2.25 for excavators.


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### FEAR OF THE ALBANIANS

#### M. Stcherbina's Successor Expects to be Assassinated.

#### Christians Afraid of a General Massacre—Fierce Fighting Between Turks and Macedonians.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 30.—A correspondent of The Times, wiring from Uskub, says that M. Mashkoff, the Russian Consul who has succeeded the late M. Stcherbina, is convinced that he will not leave Albania alive.

The Turks seem reluctant to order the execution of the soldier Ibrahim, M. Stcherbina's murderer. Ibrahim was impelled to the crime by a local fanatic, a greengrocer by trade, who, when soldiers and civilians were sitting together in a café on the evening of the battle near Mitrovitza, asked in a loud voice if no Moslem would kill the man who had brought such trouble to the country. All were silent, but presently Ibrahim, raising up his head, said he would do the deed.

The greengrocer is now being tried, and Ibrahim is the principal witness against him.

There is widespread fear among the Christians of a general massacre. The Turkish officials openly say that the concentration of troops is not intended for the suppression of the Albanians, but rather for the settling of accounts with the hostile Bulgarian element.

The Sofia correspondent of The Times says fighting continued on Tuesday in the district of Djumaa, on the right bank of the River Struma. It is stated that the revolutionary band is surrounded by Turks. Bulgarian peasants appear to have participated in the encounters. Some who fled across the frontier have been arrested.

It is stated, adds the correspondent, that several villages are burning.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the telegrams from Constantinople sparkle with probably unconscious humor. The Porte, it is declared, has received satisfactory reports from the commission of divines at Ipek and also from the commanding General, and it is stated that there is reason to hope that all the Albanians will shortly withdraw their opposition to the reforms.

The pacification of the Albanians will, it is said, be the result of "various concessions" and of promises that certain "reforms of a special character" shall be carried out.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, April 29.—Telegrams received here from Sofia announce that a fierce fight between Turkish troops and a large band of insurgents has occurred on the right bank of the River Struma, in the district of Djumaa, Macedonia.

### RUSSIA'S RULE IN FINLAND.

#### One of the Victims of the Recent Banishment Order a Man Who Never Took Part in Politics.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch from Abo, Finland, to The Times says that Reguel Wolff, one of the victims of the Governor General's (Gen. Bobrikoff's) decree of banishment, has never taken part in politics and never opposed the new régime. There is reason to believe that false information was given by workmen whom he had dismissed for insubordination, and who joined the police and guided a force of 200 soldiers besides police and gendarmes who raided Wolff's house.

The Times's correspondent says the indignation of the Finns is the greater because hitherto life, property, and liberty have been protected by the law as safely as in England. The Oriental despotism introduced by the Russian bureaucracy is unlikely to succeed better in Finland than in Russia.

### EXPULSION OF THE FRIARS.

#### Inmates of the Chatreuse Monastery Sent Away—Capuchins Still at Marseilles.

PARIS, April 29.—The expulsion of the Friars from the Chartreuse Monastery was accomplished to-day. Large crowds of sympathisers surrounded the monastery. A battalion of infantry and a squadron of dragoons assisted the police. After six doors had been forced open the members of the order were found in the chapel and their expulsion followed.

The crowd outside the monastery made a manifestation, but the troops preserved order. M. Pichat, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Poncet, a lawyer, who were found in the monastery, were taken by gendarmes, with the twenty-three friars arrested, to the police station.

After interrogation the monks were released and promised to take their immediate departure. Without passing through Grenoble they went to Chambery, escorted part of the way by a crowd of two thousand sympathisers, some of whom removed the horses from the carriage of the Father Superior and dragged the vehicle a considerable distance. Upon arriving at Chambery another manifestation occurred, but order was not disturbed.

The Capucins still hold their convent at Marseilles. A crowd of 2,500 anti-Clericals attempted a demonstration there this evening, and a fight ensued, in the course of which a number of persons sustained injuries, among them being several women and policemen. The police finally succeeded in dispersing the rioters.

### VENEZUELA HONORS BOWEN.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—In recognition of "positive and unquestionable services which he has given to Venezuela during the conflict with the allies," the Congress of Venezuela voted to Mr. Bowen, who is now acting as the republic's plenipotentiary at Washington, the Cross of the Legion of the National Defence. This decoration also has been bestowed by the Congress on Jorge Antonio Bello, for courageous conduct while commanding the fortress at San Carlos, which was bombarded by the German cruiser Panther.

### INCENDIARY IS CAPTURED.

#### Imbecile Tries to Destroy Masonic Temple and Confesses to Prohibition Park Fire.

Suspicion that the great Auditorium at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, was burned by an incendiary Monday night was confirmed by the confession by Beckwell Reynolds, nineteen years old, who was arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the act of setting fire to the Masonic Temple at Port Richmond. James Hennessy and his wife were passing, when they saw the young man standing on a long ladder raised against the building trying to insert beneath the cornice a blazing mass of oil-soaked cotton waste, which he carried on the end of a long pole.

Hennessy mounted guard and Mrs. Hennessy ran down the street to where they just had been speaking to Policeman John L. Hyatt. He came, but Reynolds refused to descend until the ladder had been shaken violently. At the West Brighton Station he admitted the Prohibition Park fire. He is an imbecile, in the opinion of the police, who now believe he set many of the fires along the north shore during the last few months. He was held without bail by Magistrate Cruik at New Brighton.

The Masonic Temple covers a plot sixty by ninety feet and the upper part of it is of wood. The cornice was slightly charred by Reynolds's torch. Part of the building is used as an annex by the Port Richmond High School. Teddy Burns of Port Richmond, who, according to several residents of Prohibition Park, was seen in the vicinity of the Auditorium just before the flames were discovered, was summoned before Fire Marshal Lestrange yesterday and was sent to Fire Headquarters in Manhattan for further examination. He denied all knowledge of the cause of the fire, though admitting he was there during its progress.


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Echoes from the Metropolitan Opera House.....Tobani
Orchestrelle.
Air de Ballet, Op. 36, No. 5.....Moszkowski
Pianola.
"Mattinata".....Tosti
Mr. Wells,
(Accompanied with the Orchestrelle.)
Marche Funebre et Chant Seraphique.....Guilmant
Orchestrelle.
"La Norma" Fantaisie Brilliante.....Leybach-Bellini
Pianola.
"Ecstasy".....Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
Mr. Wells,
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

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# MR. BAER DECLINES TO PRODUCE CONTRACTS

### Request for Order to Produce Not Sustained by Commission.

## HIGHER COAL PRICES IN MAY

### Testimony That Prices Were Not Fixed at Meetings of Temple Company's Directors—Counsel Rebuked.

President George F. Baer of the Reading Railroad was again the principal witness yesterday in the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the complaint of William R. Hearst against the coal-carrying railroads of the anthracite region. Mr. Baer was on the witness stand during the afternoon session under examination by Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the plaintiff, and his testimony caused several tilts.

Only once did the contest take on a personal nature, and that was when Mr. Shearn had pressed for the production of the contracts between the Temple Coal and Iron Company and the coal-carrying railroads, and Mr. Baer, on the advice of counsel, had refused to produce them or have them produced.

"Do you refuse to produce those contracts," Mr. Shearn asked, "because they would tend to incriminate you?"

"I decline to answer because your question is insolent," Mr. Baer replied. "And I will say that nothing in any contract that I ever executed made me the criminal that your client, in a public proclamation, published me to be, and he cannot come into this court and insult me. You are not a gentleman to ask me that question."

The answer participated some further exchange of compliments, but when the examination returned to the matter at hand, it proceeded as an inquiry into the circumstances attending the taking up of the Temple Coal and Iron Company by the Guarantee Trust Company and the relation between the various coal-carrying railroads.

Mr. Baer maintained that there was competition between the coal roads, in the sense of competing for business in the same territory, but he admitted that competition, looked upon from the point of view of rival construction of lines in the same territory, did not exist. The form of competition he describes as existing, he termed "friendly competition," as distinguished from "cut-throat competition," which, he said, subserved the interests neither of the railroads nor of the public.

The commission met in the Federal Building. All of the railroads in question, except the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio, were represented by counsel, and Mr. Shearn introduced as his associate during the rest of the case, ex-Governor Budd of California.

John Edmunds, sales agent in New York for the Reading Coal and Iron Company, was the first witness, and in reply to questions he said that the price at which coal is sold is fixed by the general sales agent, who made notification of changes at regular intervals, generally in the latter part of each month.

Has it not been your custom to make a discount of 15 cents from the regular price?" Mr. Shearn asked.

"That was once our custom, but it is not so now."

In response to Mr. Prouty of the commission, the witness said that he did not know how the price was fixed, but that it was a fact to his knowledge that all the companies made uniform prices. He said further that he was always a gainer from the list prices in competing for customers, and that he would not be allowed to tell by what inducements he got customers away from the Wilkesbarre and the Lehigh Companies.

COAL MERCHANTS PROTEST.

Henry E. Meeker, a coal merchant, said that he had been buying coal at the breakers during the last two years, paying for it 45 per cent. of the price prevailing at tidewater—that is, he paid the miners $2.00 a ton when the coal was at $4.00 at tidewater.

Q.—At this rate do you lose money? A.—I do at I have to pay full freight rates.

Q.—Do you pay full rates? A.—I do how under protest. Prior to the end of the strike of 1900 there was a monthly rebate from the Lehigh Valley Road, but there is none now. I protested on the ground that the rates were exorbitant, but the road denied that I had been discriminated against.

Mr. Meeker said that he had had a similar experience with the Susquehanna Road, and promised to prepare for the commission a statement of what he had had to pay for transportation of coal since the 1900 strike.

E. B. Heller, sales agent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, went over the ground for his company that was covered by Mr. Edmunds of the Reading, stating that Mr. Baer fixed prices.

Mr. Baer was recalled at the afternoon session that he wished to correct his description of the Temple Coal Company and its charter. The company, he said, mined something like 700 tons a week instead of 200 tons, as previously stated, and three-quarters of the coal handled by the Reading Road is mined by the Temple Company and its tenants. He was unable to say how much independent coal is mined along the lines of railroad he controlled.

The examination then turned to Simpson & Watkins's scheme to organize a general agency for the sale of coal by commission, and the subsequent plan of forming a syndicate to take over the Temple Iron Company and the Simpson & Watkins interests.

Q.—Was J. P. Morgan one of the men interested? A.—He was not and I shall decline to answer more questions of that kind because you might name people in New York.

Q.—Who promoted this scheme to form a syndicate? A.—I did, and I think Mr. Watkins controlled the negotiations. There were six companies interested, and I generally represented all the companies.

Mr. Shearn referred to percentages by which the railroads shared in the carrying trade of the Temple Iron Company after they had joined in taking up the bonds and stock of that company. The Temple Coal Company, for the purchase of the Simpson & Watkins interests.

Q.—Who determined these percentages? A.—They were determined by various of the parties interested.

Q.—Were they not determined by you? A.—Others were left to me to do that matter, but I should suggest a plan. I made such and the committee accepted it.

Q.—Did some officer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and you go to Boston and make these percentages? A.—I met an officer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Q.—Who authorized a percentage of 17.15 for the Central Railroad of New Jersey? A.—Nobody authorized it. I made it. I made many suggestions and they accepted them.

Q.—From whom did you get suggestions that the percentages were fair and proper? A.—I decline to answer. Watson may have given some of the points and I may have given some. Board of Directors discussed them and decided as it thought best.

Q.—Did you have any conference with the railroads? A.—I made many conferences, but not with Simpson & Watkins? A.—I did not think it necessary.

Mr. Shearn turned to the proposition advanced by Mr. Watkins of Simpson & Watkins to establish in New York a great commission coal depot for the trade of the country. Mr. Shearn said that the object of the association was to reduce the expenses of selling coal here by cutting out the cost of buying many agents.

"I decline to answer because your question is insolent," Mr. Baer replied. "And I will say that nothing in any contract that I ever executed made me the criminal that your client, in a public proclamation, published me to be, and he cannot come into this court and insult me. You are not a gentleman to ask me that question."

Mr. Shearn—I ask the court to direct the witness to answer.

Mr. Campbell—I object.

Mr. Prouty—Objection sustained.

Then Mr. Shearn went into an arrangement whereby for a time that certain of the coal roads were obliged to pay to the Guarantee Trust Company the amount of 12½ cents a ton on all coal of the Temple Iron and Coal Company carried, and asked the witness for the facts and an explanation. Mr. Baer said that the roads had paid certain sums, in what amount per ton he declined to state, and explained that this was to pay that part of the stock dividend and interest on the bonds of the Temple Coal and Iron Company not otherwise provided for, and which the company could not make up out of its earnings.

He was asked if any of the companies had been penalized for their failure to comply with the provisions, and he replied that in a single instance traffic had been diverted from the Ontario and Western as the result of a complaint that arose through failure to respond to the call of the Guarantee Trust Company for payments.

TEMPLE COMPANY VOTING TRUST.

Mr. Baer, in response to questions about the ownership of the Temple Iron Company, said that the stock is held by the Guarantee Trust Company under a voting trust and that the certificates are scattered "far and wide" over the United States in the hands of "at least 300 or 400 stockholders." Further questioning brought the assertion that the railroads had absolutely no influence with the Guarantee Trust Company in voting the Temple Company's stock, nor in the Directors' Board of the Temple Coal and Iron Company.

Q.—Do the Temple Company's Directors direct the business of the subsidiary companies? A.—Not as I know of, except in charge and tell him to mine as much coal as he can as cheaply as possible.

Q.—Is the action of the Directors of the subsidiary companies virtually controlled by the Temple Company's Directors? A.—Virtually, yes.

Q.—Did you discuss price and output at the latest meeting? A.—Never since I have been President of the Reading and Jersey Central has there been discussion about price. Construed to mean fixing the price or output. There has been discussion of output in the way of how much the market would take at a given time, but never have we discussed fixing the price of coal or controlling the output.

Mr. Shearn asked about the character of the meetings of the Directors of the Temple Iron Company, and Mr. Baer replied:

"I have no objection to saying that Mr. Thomas and others have discussed with me the coal business, but I no say that pools, combinations, or agreements have been made at any time between the coal Presidents since I have been one of them relating to price or the output of coal."

FIXING PRICES.

Q.—Didn't you fix the price in February in combination with the others? A.—No, sir. We fixed the price independently, because the situation demanded that something be done to relieve it. It may have been arbitrary, but I considered that the situation demanded arbitrary action.

Q.—But you, Mr. Thomas, and others could fix the price if you wanted to? A.—No, sir. The price of coal depends upon the supply and demand, and by reason of the competition of different sellers no combination could fix the price.

Q.—But you did put up the price 50 cents a ton, didn't you? A.—Yes. But we had to. You can't keep putting the cost of production up and not price to the consumer down; that would bankrupt the companies. You may be sure we won't end the year with any dividends on our stock. I tell you that there is no company in the country where the earnings are so small compared with the volume of business.

Mr. Baer said that he intended to advance the price of coal 10 cents on the first day of May, and to "work it up" until it stood $5 a ton, which he considered only a fair price under the circumstances.

Q.—And what is your method of "working it up"—by holding back coal until the public has to pay it? A.—Not more than I have to. There is always a disposition to hold-up other than involuntary, by reason of a strike or of floods. One of my plans has been the building of storage yards to guard against a diminution of the supply through floods and strikes, and we have actually several of these yards built. But we haven't been able to fill them because the later men wouldn't let our men work to do it.

Q.—And that is your method of working up the price? A.—Ask more and see if the market will take it. Go to a man and say that he will have to pay $4.00 on May 1, $4.10 on June 1, and so on, and you may repeat that $5 is not too much price—that would not pay a fair dividend on our stock.

The remainder of Mr. Baer's examination was on the subject of competition between the various coal roads, and then an adjournment was taken to this morning at 10:30.

## TO AVERT SHIPYARD STRIKE.

### New York Civic Federation Secures Appointment of Arbitration Committees.

An attempt is being made by the New York Civic Federation to avert the impending strike in the shipyards, owing to the failure of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and the employers to come to an agreement regarding the demands of the men.

Marcus M. Marks of the Executive Committee of the New York Civic Federation put himself in communication with the brotherhood two days ago, and the brotherhood on a suggestion from him appointed a committee of five to confer with a similar committee of the employers with a view to settling the trouble if possible. Mr. Marks attended a general meeting of the New York Civic Federation and the outside employers in the metal trades, which was held at 203 Broadway yesterday afternoon at the request of the boilermakers, and after a suggestion of a similar committee of the employers was appointed. The two committees will meet to-day at 203 Broadway and make a final effort to bring about a settlement. The principal difference between the two bodies is the demand of the men that only union workmen be employed, and the assertion of the employers that while they are willing to pay union wages, they will employ union or non-union men without discrimination.

A strike in the shipyards, according to the master shipbuilders, would set back the shipbuilding industry in this city and vicinity fifty years. It would affect about 6,000 men directly and about 7,000 more men indirectly.

## DEATH OF TWO CENTENARIANS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29.—Mrs. Marsalis Keith, the oldest woman in Alabama, died to-day. She celebrated her one hundred and sixteenth birthday March 7. She retained her intellectual faculties until death. She had 13 children, 81 living grandchildren, 29 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., April 29.—Perry Edwards, a negro woman, said to have been born in 1793, died to-day at her home, seven miles north of here.

## STATUS THAT OF YELLOW DOG.

NEWARK, N. J., April 29.—At the trial of the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Amelia Villand of Jersey City against Peter Villand of Paterson Avenue, West Hoboken, before Vice Chancellor Stevens this morning, Mrs. Villand, testifying concerning her wife's characteristics, said:

"The only fault I have to find with her is her temper. I have never been anything better than a yellow dog in that house. Sometimes I wasn't that much."

The defendant told how he once tried to commit suicide, but failed.

## RELIANCE IN COMMISSION

### C. O. Iselin's Private Signal Now Flies from Main Truck.

### New Yacht Behaves Well in Two-Hour Trial in Hard Sail and Strong Puffs.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 29.—After having been formally placed in commission here this afternoon, the Reliance was taken out for another trial spin, and during the two hours of sailing she was brought into conditions of winds and sea which gave her the most severe test she has yet had. That she proved herself to be a stanch, strong craft was the opinion of every one who saw her struggle in the nasty sea, under the spiteful puffs which came off the Conanicut shore. She behaved admirably on all points of sailing, and many times during the afternoon her tender, the Sunbeam, had a hard struggle to hold her position in the wake.

The ceremony of putting the boat in commission was very simple, taking place at the yacht's mooring off the torpedo station. Mr. Iselin, with a few yachting men, came aboard at 2 o'clock, and his private signal was immediately sent aloft to the main truck, while the fly pennant was sent down at the same time. The Reliance then was declared to be in commission. Immediately after the ceremony the mainsail and club topsail were hoisted, the lines were cast off, and the boat filled away on the port tack, the forestaysail and jib being set as she proceeded on the best out through the Fort Adams Channel in a very light breze from the southwest.

On the way down a small jib topsail was broken out and the Reliance headed out to sea, the wind having shifted a trifle to the westward. Before she had cleared the passage, however, the wind suddenly took on force and came in a series of puffs off the Conanicut shore. The yacht stood up under it in fine shape, although she drove through a swirl of brine and foam, and was heeled down at a great angle. She kept up traveling despite the mass of foam under her lee bow, and finally reached smoother water off the lightship. She then was put about, and on the eastward leg of two miles, when sheets were flattened and she drew in shore again on the starboard tack. After being outside for about an hour her club topsail was taken in and she was headed back to Newport.

The wind was still from the west and as she came up the passage with sheets started, her lee rail was not quite awash, but her quarter was almost down to the water, while the bow was up clear. She made her moorings neatly about 4 o'clock. Mr. Iselin came ashore an hour later, and said that he was very much pleased with the performance of the yacht to-day.

This morning a party of strangers went on board the Reliance while she was at anchor, and took measurements, presumably for a new suit of sails. It is believed that Ratsey, the English sailmaker, who has a loft at City Island, will cut the new canvas.

As Mr. Iselin's plans are at present, the Reliance will leave Newport this morning for Bristol, where she will remain for a week, be moored off his residence at Premium Point, and she should reach Echo Bay tomorrow morning. Mr. Iselin, with the Reliance, will follow out the same plan as with the Columbia, which he kept at New Rochelle before her meeting with the first Shamrock.

Like the Columbia, the Reliance will be given daily trials off her New Rochelle anchorage, running to Larchmont and across to Glen Cove. The Constitution is now at Glen Cove, and the Columbia, which is now at Bristol, where the Herreshoffs are putting the finishing touches to her, is coming to New Rochelle. As the three ninety-footers will thus be taking daily spins in the same waters, it will be strange if Capts. Barr, Rhodes and Hiller can resist the temptation to test one another's speed in impromptu races, which, though unofficial, will be highly interesting. The first regular meeting of the big yachts will be over the Glen Cove course on May 21.

## RATSEY TAKEN TO TASK.

### Sailmaker Criticised for Accepting Order to Equip Columbia.

LONDON, April 29.—The sensation caused in British yachting circles by the announcement that Ratsey & Lapthorn, the English sailmakers, who have an establishment at City Island, N. Y., have been given orders for suits of sails for the Reliance, the Constitution, and the Columbia, can be best judged by an editorial article which appears in The Yachting World of April 30 under the heading, "An International (?) Contest." This article says:

"Anglo-Saxon yachtsmen will regret to hear that the forthcoming contest for the America's Cup has practically lost its international character owing to the acceptance of an order for a new suit of sails for one of the defenders by Ratsey & Lapthorn of Cowes and City Island. Since they happen to be the only individuals other than the actual designer and owner of the challenger who possessed the actual measurements of her sail plate, they have data unsurpassed in the history of sport."

Continuing, the paper adds that the challenger's outfit at present includes blocks of American manufacture, but points out that these neither increase nor decrease a yacht's speed, while the sails are so important that one of the leading American yacht clubs estimates them to be more important than the hull.

"What would American yachtsmen think," The Yachting World goes on, "if the owner of the Shamrock III approached Herreshoff to obtain a design for a challenger which he, of course, at once offered to do?" In conclusion the paper says it trusts that "those responsible for the sailing of the defender will abandon their intention of using anything in the defense of the cup which can be identified with Great Britain."

When Sir Thomas Lipton was spoken to concerning the reports that Ratsey & Lapthorn were making sails for the American yachts, he expressed his incredulity. When he read Mr. Ratsey's statement to The Associated Press, however, while Sir Thomas was challenging for the cup,

## APPLAUSE FOR CADETS.

### Rough Riding in Military Show by Well-Trained Schoolboys—Private Gomma Getting Better.

Two crowded performances were given yesterday at the Military Show in the Madison Square Garden. A matinée was given in the afternoon, when youthful cadets from several military schools gave a splendid series of evolutions. In the evening the Canadians, the Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, sprung a surprise. There was a lull in the drum corps, and the mum broke into song as they marched. It was a hit, and called out a volley of cheers from the spectators.

Jockies of the First Naval Battalion made their first appearance. Lieut. Irving Blount commanded them, in an interesting drill, accompanied by a light battery illustrating methods of landing boat crews under fire and storming insurgary fortifications.

Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, N. G. N. Y., reported that Private Frank Gomma, who was injured Tuesday night by being run over by the armored war automobile, was not seriously injured. He is suffering from internal injuries according to the Bellevue Hospital surgeons, but they expect he will make a speedy recovery.

The features of the afternoon were contributed by the corps of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the midget battery of artillery from the Hudson River Military Academy, Nyack, N. Y. The little fellows, who have never heard a sound, marched to perfection, commanded by W. H. Van Tassel.

The Nyack battery of ponies and grappling a battery of small brass howitzers, the Hudson River Academy boys galloped into the ring, commanded by Lieut. E. N. Birss. After wheeling, limbering, and firing their cannon the ponies were unhitched from the guns. Then the youngsters mounted without saddles and gave an exhibition. They rode singly and in pairs leaping hurdles, and standing upon the backs of their mounts. Several of the boys rode three ponies abreast, standing after the manner of the famous Second Cavalry.

Rags, a little fox terrier, carried off the honors in the evening, rewing as the troops marched past. Brevet Major Gen. George Moore Smith, the reviewing officer. Blatant brass bands had no terrors for Rags, who had smelled real gunpowder with the United States marines commanded by Lieut. Alexander B. Williams.

The athletic part of the programme resulted in several keen competitions. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Military Championship, Trials—First Heat—Won by E. T. Wales, Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers; second, A. Willmott, Fifty-second Company, Coast Artillery. Time—0:11 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Frank Bicker, Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers; second, H. A. Sadley, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment. Time—0:11 4-5. Third Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers; second, L. Robertson, Thirteenth Heavy Artillery. Time—0:11 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by C. Peabody, Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers; second, J. Cruickshank, Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers. Time—0:11 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle, Military Championship, Trials—First Heat—Won by W. Buchanan, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers; second, H. L. Hillman, Jr., Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery. Time—0:29 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Myer Feinstein, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers; second, W. F. Buchanan, Twelfth Regiment. Time—0:29 1-5. Third Heat—Won by G. C. Reimer, Twenty-third Regiment; second, W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers. Time—0:29 2-5.

Tug of War, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by First Battalion Naval Militia, National Guard New York, from the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard New York. Pull, 5 feet. Second Heat—Won by First Naval Battalion, National Guard New York, by default, from the Ninth Regiment, National Guard New York. Third Heat—Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, won from the Twelfth Regiment, by 6 inches.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, Final.—Won by F. J. Harr, Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, (20 yards) second, L. Sherman, Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, (20 yards) third, O. F. Luders, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, (24 yards.) Time—0:61 2-5.

An interesting programme of military drills and athletic events is arranged for to-night.

## SPEEDWAY TROTTERS OUT.

### Queen Wilkes Defeats Norah McKinney in Three Close Heats.

Queen Wilkes, H. E. Smathers's famous little trotting mare, who held undisputed sway on the Speedway until last week, when she was defeated by Brayton Ives's trotter Norah McKinney, 2:12¼, and The King, 2:10¾, owned by David Lamar, redeemed herself yesterday by turning the tables on Norah McKinney and winning two heats out of three. This afternoon the mare will make a second attempt to regain her laurels by stepping with The King.

Among the early arrivals yesterday on the Speedway was Nathan Straus behind his favorite trotter Cornebo, 2:12. Cornebo made a brave showing when he was started with his young rival, Sally Simpson, 2:11¾, driven by David Lamar, but the latter won. Norah McKinney, after being thoroughly warmed to her work, was turned to good steam with Queen Wilkes. The latter made one of her final sprints which landed her a winner by a half length. The second heat was a repetition of the first. The final proved to be the best heat of the afternoon. Both entered the stretch under the whip, the final drive being a desperate one. When a dead heat seemed inevitable, Queen Wilkes made a final effort and nosed out a winner.

## HANDICAP GOLF RATINGS.

### Travis the Only Scratch Man in Metropolitan List—Douglas Gets Two and James Receives Five.

Lionel H. Graham, Chairman of the Metropolitan Golf Association Handicap Committee, gave out yesterday the revised handicap schedule which will govern the coming metropolitan championship tournament, and to a considerable extent, other local tournaments of importance. Unusual interest has been centred in this new list, owing to the use for the first time of the new handicap par score system. The differences in the rating of the leading golfers is not by any means so radical as many had supposed. Practically all of the leaders are still at the top, and no notables are outside of the 12 handicap limit line, for only those rated at 12 or under are eligible to enter for metropolitan championship honors.

Walter J. Travis still remains at scratch, and he stands alone. Findlay S. Douglas, also a former amateur champion of the United States, comes next, but his rating is 2. No one is placed at 3, and only three are considered worthy of the 4 class—E. M. Byers, the runner-up for the National championship last year to Louis N. James; H. B. Hollins, Jr., and Charles H. Seeley.

The Present National champion, Louis N. James, now a Princeton freshman, is in the 6 handicap class. While unusual to place a National champion so far below the scratch mark, the decision of the committee will undoubtedly be generally accepted as correct. James has done nothing in the local golf world since his National victory to advance his golfing reputation. He has attended to his studies at Princeton without attempting to win any lesser honors on the links. Six other local players are ranked with James, including Charles E. Macdonald, former National champion. Yesterday, the former National champion; Charles Hitchcock, Jr., and John Reid, Jr., former intercollegiate champions; Louis Livingston, Jr., and F. O. Reinhart. The younger golfers are in the ascendency among the low handicap men. The committee has 1,095 players. 18 being the highest handicap figure rated. This is an increase of 88 over the preceding list. Of the forty-nine clubs in the association all sent lists of members except five, those not appearing in the list being the Century, Hollywood, Larchmont, Meadow Brook, and Pelham Golf Clubs.

The list of the players handicapped at 7 and under is:

Scratch—Walter J. Travis.

2—Findlay S. Douglas.

4—E. M. Byers, H. B. Hollins, Jr., and Charles H. Seeley.

5—Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Louis N. James, Allan Kennedy, Louis Livingston, Jr., Charles B. Macdonald, John Reid, Jr., and F. O. Reinhart.

6—Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Max Behr, George T. Brokaw, L. H. Conklin, Rob ert Ralston, Devereaux Emmet, Archibald Graham, C. W. Harriman, Abram Poole, Jr., Frederick Pomeroy, Percy R. Pyne 3d, Archie M. Reid, C. J. Sullivan, John F. Ward, Merrill Walters, and R. C. Watson, Jr.

7—John G. Bates, W. C. Carnegie, A. DeWitt Cochrane, S. L. Conklin, Jr., Walter Cudlipp, Frederick de Rahnese, H. M. Forrest, L. B. Garrison, Malcolm Graham, Jr., C. C. Hamilton, Herbert M. Harriman, W. K. Hoag, O. Horsman, Jr., Frederick Jennings, Meyer Jonas, D. L. Kelsey, Jr., E. S. Knapp, Jr., Ray M. M. Michael, C. H. Mumby, Arthur L. Norris, A. M. Robbins, T. M. Robertson, H. M. Sneed, C. E. Tappin, C. H. Towne, R. H. Townsend, W. D. Vanderpool, and W. Wood.

## NEW YORK SALESMAN'S DEATH.

### Chicago Police Investigating How E. W. Simonds Met with Fatal Injuries.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The cause of fatal injuries to E. W. Simonds, a New York traveling salesman, who died yesterday at the County Hospital, is being investigated by the police.

Simonds was found unconscious on the stone steps of the Central Trust Company Bank early in the morning. He was suffering from a fractured skull.

Mr. Simonds had been a guest at the Great Northern Hotel since April 22, where, for some unknown reason, he registered as E. Summers.

Simonds, it is said, formerly was connected with the Chicago Board of Trade. When he moved to New York he entered into partnership with a brokerage firm in Wall Street.

### Big Purchase of Jersey Meadow Lands.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWARK, N. J., April 29.—John F. Kehoe of this city to-day purchased 400 plots of meadow lands, acquired by the city under the operation of the Marsh act. The purchase price was $37,209.19, which represents the entire assessment for unpaid taxes, penalties, and interest.


CAMERDEN & FORSTER
LAST DAYS AT
273 Fifth Avenue
BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STREETS.
*Some Exceptional Bargains this Week—*
CHOICE ART OBJECTS, JEWELS, CLOCKS,
STATUARY, SILVER WARES, GOLD WARES, &c.
After May 10th at 450 Fifth Avenue.


## TRUST COMPANIES AT ODDS.

### Van Norden Company's Proposition for Exchange of Stock Criticised by Eastern Company.

The Directors of the Van Norden Trust Company and some of the stockholders of the Eastern Trust Company are in a contest over a proposition made by the Van Norden Trust Company under which that company hopes to purchase the Eastern Trust Company.

The Directors of the Van Norden Trust Company made an offer by which the stockholders of the Eastern Trust Company were to receive for every 100 shares of stock 50 shares of the Van Norden Trust Company and $55 a share in cash. When certain stockholders of the Eastern Trust Company heard of this offer they conferred, and, through Lisman, Lorge & Co. of 23 Broad Street, sent out a circular opposing the offer on the ground that it was insufficient. Their circular reads in part as follows:

The market price for Van Norden Trust Company stock to-day is between 285 and 290. The book value, according to Mr. Van Norden's own statement to us a short time ago, is less than 270. The book value of Eastern Trust Company stock is 198%. The assets of the latter company consist entirely of New York City bonds and call or time loans on listed collateral. With the present state of the money market the time loans could undoubtedly be sold out at a handsome profit to the company. The call loans could be called in, thus enabling the company to realize on all its assets practically within twenty-four hours without any loss.

The proposition to exchange 100 shares of Eastern Trust Company stock for fifty shares of Van Norden Trust Company stock and $5,000 in cash is as follows: The book value of 50 shares of Van Norden Trust, $10,500, and $5,000 cash, makes a total of $14,000, for which the stockholders are asked to give up 100 shares of Eastern Trust Company stock of a value of over $19,000. Figuring the Van Norden Trust Company stock even at 285, the situation is only improved to the extent of $3,250, and still the stockholders of the Eastern Trust Company are asked to present the stockholders of the Van Norden Trust Company practically with over $600,000.

This does not look like good business to us and we have no doubt, upon consideration, will not appeal to your judgment. We strongly advise you to keep your Eastern Trust Company stock, if no better proposition is made. We invite you to call upon us for further information. Why accept a bid of at the utmost 102 per cent. when the stockholders themselves without the kind proffer of outside aid, could liquidate the company at over 90 per cent. Above this figure?

A. A. Lisman said that, if necessary, the matter would be taken to the courts.

It was intimated that some of the Directors of the Eastern Trust Company had received offers of extra inducements, should they be able to carry the consolidation into effect. Mr. Conger held that the Eastern Trust Company Directors, after a meeting yesterday, had decided to send out a circular that is practically identical with the one sent out by his firm.

## MAY CALL EXCISE CONFERENCE

### Citizens' Union To-day Will Decide Question of a State Gathering.

The Citizens' Union will dispense with the services of a committee on 100 in the coming municipal campaign. At a meeting of the executive branch of the City Committee, to be held at 32 Nassau Street this afternoon, the matter of calling a State conference on prospective excise legislation will probably be determined.

"The city convention of our organization made the City Committee the Campaign Committee in the coming municipal contest," said Secretary Thomas A. Fuller yesterday, "and it will have full charge of all matters relating to the local election so far as the Citizens' Union is concerned. It will be recalled that two years ago the union, on the suggestion that Tammany Hall had never been defeated except when there was a Committee of Seventy at work, appointed the Committee of One Hundred, many of the members of which were not actual members of the Union.

"This committee worked along the lines of the Committee of Seventy, but had 100 members because of the vast increase in the territory, the Committee of Seventy having represented the old City of New York. It was found that the Committee of One Hundred, while it did good work, necessarily delayed matters, and its duties were, in the main, conferred upon an sub-committee of seven. We have decided that this year we will dispense with the Committee of One Hundred and all campaign work will devolve on the City Committee of 150 members, made up of 80 members at large and 2 from each of 60 Assembly Districts.

"The Citizens' Union is to-day stronger than ever and the enrolled membership is nearly three times as great as at this time two years ago. The Executive Committee will meet at 32 Nassau Street to-morrow afternoon, and I expect some important business will be transacted. Early last Winter the union appointed a committee to consider the excise question. When that committee reported a great divergence of opinion was found, but it was decided to introduce a bill at Albany providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate all phases of the excise question and report to the next Legislature. That measure did not pass.

"A meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon on the question of calling a State conference of all bodies interested in the liquor business will be acted upon. While the testimony of liquor dealers and Prohibitionists will be welcomed should the conference be convened, it is expected that both from membership because liquor dealers might be influenced by personal interests and because Prohibitionists might be biased. The conference—if called—may meet in this city or at some central point in the State. The question of holding has not been considered, but at the meeting to-morrow, too, some action may be taken with regard to calling a conference on political matters.

"It is true that the Citizens' Union is preparing a report which will commend some and censure other members of the present Legislature. But it will only deal with legislation in which the Citizens' Union has taken an active interest. I expect the report will be ready to-morrow. Copies will first be sent to members of the Legislature and of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union and then it will be given to the public."

## TUNNEL CHANGE CONSIDERED.

### Aldermen Hear Arguments Concerning the Park Avenue Section—Mr. Barney's Damage Claim.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday gave a hearing on the proposal to validate a change in the plans for the subway section in Park Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to Forty-second Street. The property owners present asserted that Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission, without authority of law, had shifted the tunnel route eastward. The foundations of many houses have given way along this section, and the property owners are seeking damages. In the suits which followed the Appellate Division decided that the Rapid Transit Commission should have held to the original plans.

Edward M. Shepard and Albert R. Boardman, counsel for the commission, contended that the Board of Aldermen should authorize the new plan. It was predicted that the city would have to spend $1,000,000 more for a new tunnel, and that rapid transit would be delayed three years if the old plan was adhered to.

"The matter is not settled," said Mr. Shepard, "if the city is liable it will surely appropriate the money necessary to settle the claims. Even the three learned Justices who held that route illegal said it would not be fair or fair to interfere with the final construction."

Mr. Shepard declared that John B. McDonald, the contractor, had bought the houses of many persons at greatly advanced prices, and that he would have bought other houses but for the unreasonable advances demanded.

Arthur F. Mason asked Mr. Shepard who the owners whose property had been damaged should look to for payment of their claims. The lawyers for the commission declined to make any statement on that point.

"Your client, Charles T. Barney, is a Director of the Rapid Transit Subway Company," said Mr. Shepard, "If he is seeking damages for a change in the route of the tunnel which he as a Director of a company is building, it is a peculiar state of affairs."

Mr. Mason asserted that such a state of facts did not prevent Mr. Barney, from seeking damages for injuries to his own home. No action was taken at the hearing.

## HALTS VANDERBLIT WORKMEN.

### Carriage Portico on George W.'s Mansion Said by Mr. Cantor to Violate the Building Law.

By direction of Borough President Cantor, Public Works Commissioner George Livingston has ordered that work be stopped on the new front of the residence of George W. Vanderbilt, Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. The order is due, according to the Commissioner, to the fact that the new carriage portico, a structure two stories in height, violates the ordinance prohibiting encroachment exceeding 8 feet beyond the building line. In the case of the Vanderbilt property there is said to be a violation of almost 20 feet.

The Borough President takes the same exception to the front of the Vanderbilt residence that he did to the Knickerbocker theatre in Forty-second Street. In that case a resolution was passed by the Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor which overrode the objections of Mr. Cantor. It is believed that Mr. Vanderbilt will seek to have the same sort of measure for the completion of his plan in remodeling the front of his Fifth Avenue home. Mr. Cantor is preparing to fight this matter as a question of public policy. Commissioner Livingston said yesterday afternoon:

"If Mr. Vanderbilt had the right to erect the brownstone fence in the front of his property, but according to the ordinances, he did not have the warrant to build the two-story portico far beyond the legal limits. This is intended as a driveway, with entrances on Fifty-first Street and on the Fifth Avenue. It is clearly a violation of the law. It was erected first as an over-night effort to avoid the law. There must have been a man to each stone, and the two stories have been going up so fast that they are practically completed with the exception of decorative work. Some of the idea seems to have been to have completed the job before the infringement was observed in the hope that later it would not be disturbed."

### Contest for Col. Murphy's Estate.

Mrs. Thomas Devine of 236 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, and her brother James Murphy of Ireland, according to a statement made by Mrs. Devine yesterday, are second cousins of the late Col. Michael C. Murphy of this city, and his only surviving relatives. Mrs. Devine said that she and her brother would contest Col. Murphy's will. She has retained Keller & Keller to battle personally on behalf of herself and brother in the New York courts.

### New Head for Theological Seminary.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29.—The Rev. Dr. Chester D. Hartranft, President of the Hartford Theological Seminary, has resigned his position. The trustees have ordered the office to the Rev. Dr. Dougles Macdonald, Professor of Systematic Theology at the Chicago Theological Seminary.

### Capt. Diamond Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—Capt. Thomas J. Diamond of the New York City Police Department, who was fined $1,000 and suspended for neglect of duty in failing to suppress a disorderly house, has appealed to the Governor from the decision of Commissioner Partridge sustaining the charges.


IN addition to the popular shapes offered last year, we have designed many absolutely novel pieces for our spring showing of

Hand-Wrought Willow Furniture

This graceful and artistic ware lends itself admirably to the appropriate furnishing of the country home. In our collection may be found tete-a-tetes, chairs of new shapes, porch and library tables, and suggestions for bed-room and dining-room sets—all made after our own special designs.

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**Scotch Whiskies**—Old and very old; true Glenlivets; believed to be the only natural ones in this country.

**Old Crow Rye**—Straight. 10 years old.

**V. O. Crow Rye**—Straight. 22 years old. Finest to be had. Hand-made Sour Mash. Gold Medal awarded at Paris, 1900.

**Sherries**—The finest and most varied stock in the U. S., including vint. 1761; also those dry and rare natural Montillas, as used by the Court of St. James for the past sixty years.

**Madeiras**—Natural. Buall, Sercial and Southside.

**Ports**—Natural Vintage. Various Vintages. Very Old Tawney, White, imported in wood and glass.

**Clarets**—Bottled at Chateau. Chat. Lafite, Chat. Margaux, Chat. Haut Brion, Chat. Mouton Rothschild, Chat. La Rose Perganson, Pontet Canet, St. Julien, &c.

**Sauternes**—Haut Sauternes, Chat. Rabaud, Chat. Yquem, vint. '91, '93, '96.

**Champagnes**—Vintage, 1893. Qts., $35. Pts., $37.

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It Comes From Nerve and Brain Tag—A Simple Remedy Which Never Fails.

That state of utter and complete exhaustion which makes living and breathing a wearisome necessity is due to the improper digestion and assimilation of food. This in turn starves and impoverishes the nerves to such an extent that your whole being cries out for new life and fire.

Iron-Ox Tablets furnish new life and vigor to the nerves, while assisting the digestion and assimilation of food and regulating the bowels.

They do more than all this. Iron-Ox Tablets awaken the torpid liver, cause sluggish and disordered kidneys to resume their normal tone, and thus purge the blood of disease-breeding impurities.

Any remedy which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the bodily functions. This takes a little time, but a successful result is absolutely certain.

They are neither purgative nor cathartic in their action, yet they regulate the bowels even in cases of confirmed constipation by energizing the digestive and expulsive organs so that violent drug stimul

# HAMPTON INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES

## Booker Washington and Dr. Lyman Abbott Deliver Addresses.

## DISCUSS THE RACE PROBLEM

### Feeling of Mutual Esteem Between Southern Whites and Negroes, Says Mr. Washington—Manhood First, Suffrage Afterward, Dr. Abbott's Sentiment.

*Special to The New York Times.*

FORT MONROE, Va., April 29.—The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, the parent and the second largest institute of the industrious devoted to the material advancement of the negro of the Southern States, took place here to-day, and was taken part in by the most representative and distinguished gathering of educators and scholars ever assembled within the grounds.

The audience gathered at the gymnasium of the Institute were again thrilled by the utterances of Booker T. Washington, who, although confining his address largely to the eighty-six members of the graduating class, was really speaking to the country in behalf of his race. His words were full of wise and temperate but positive advice to the people of the whole Nation on the race question.

"There is a feeling of mutual regard and esteem and affection existing between the white man and the colored man of the South," said this speaker, "that was planted in the hearts of both forty years and more ago. Let no man attempt to root up this feeling," and the negroes in the great hall and the Southerners and the Northerners applauded him to the echo.

The speaker spoke some plain words to the members of his race. He outlined the various accusations that had been made against them, and followed his criticisms by words of advice having for a direct aim the evolution and advancement of the negro race by their own efforts.

### NO SOCIAL EQUALITY.

He denounced positively and eloquently as being fallacious and malicious the idea that the negro wished in any sense social equality. He said the negro was as proud of his own race as the white man was of his, and was cheered to the echo by whites and blacks alike. He indicated clearly and succinctly the aims of the black man to rise by his own God-given abilities and only plead with the white people North and South alike to give him a hand and assist him in his struggle.

Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York laid down the Golden Rule as a guide for both races in solving their mutual problem. Dr. Abbott, while touching in no way upon the question of social equality between the races, preached against the doctrine of manhood suffrage, and protested against the idea that industrial training for the negro and higher education of the negro were antagonistic.

"Manhood first and suffrage afterward," said the speaker.

To-day's exercises, while they were really the pivotal point of the pilgrimage of the Northern contingent to this schooling for the thinker, the psychologist, and the educator, differed but little from those of yesterday. As on the day before, the visitors had the opportunity of wandering at will through the grounds and through the buildings and studying at close range the various workings of this really remarkable institution. All the classrooms were in full operation and the number of visitors thronging them throughout the day was the greatest that has been present at Hampton for many years. The various industrial schools were studied even more closely and thoroughly than yesterday. At noon there was the same inspiring evolutions of the students on the campus, and the same escorting of the girl students to their dinner hall by the males, and the same interest was taken in the proceedings by the visitors. At 2 o'clock students and visitors marched to the gymnasium and the principal exercises for the day were begun.

One of the most enjoyable features of these exercises, as on the previous day, was in the splendid singing of the old-time plantation melodies by the student choir of 600 voices. The great audience applauded this sweet singing again and again, and called for more.

There were nine addresses by as many graduates and alumni of the institute. Among these speakers were three Indians, who told of the past and the present of their race. The various young men and women speakers of the black race told of the struggles of their people and the aims of the students who were going out into the world on a mission of usefulness and helpfulness. These addresses were luminous and instructing as showing the working of the mind and the character of the aims and ambitions of those who have had the best training that the education of the weaker races yet provides.

Booker T. Washington was then introduced as the most distinguished alumnus of the institute, and made what many of the hearers who have heard him most pronounced one of the earnest and best pleas for the negro that this Moses of his people has made. The speaker turned and addressed the first part of his address directly to the students of the school banked on the stage.

"There is no question but that the time has come when the negro must school himself to take a long and philosophic view of the questions which concern his citizenship and progress in this country. We must not permit ourselves to become too much disturbed or excited by local and temporary conditions. I confess that the thing that most concerns me is the real, tangible, visible progress of the race. So long as we continue to go forward in making real progress I shall feel sure that many of the minor considerations will soon adjust themselves. No law can help an individual forward if he does not possess intrinsic worth, or, on the other hand, he is making real progress no law or lack of enforcement of law can in the end defeat his progress.

### NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

"I am most anxious that while we are passing through this period in the history of our race we do not become discouraged, that we keep in mind that the world is going forward, not backward, and that if we continue to show ourselves worthy we shall receive the encouragement North and South meted out to all people who are deserving.

"It is well for us once in awhile to face frankly many of the things said about us as a race. It is often remarked that an educated negro will not work, that when he becomes educated he ceases to be a producer. Let all of the students who receive the benefits of this institution go into every section of the South, and by their conduct and earnestness prove that education so far from making the negro worthless as a producer intensifies his value manyfold.

"It is urged again in many quarters that when a negro becomes educated he becomes overbearing, presumptuous, and loses the charm and simplicity of many of the uneducated negroes. If any of us are inclined to yield to the temptation to make mistakes in that direction let us go out from this institution resolved that by our complete, our humblenest, we will show that education so far from making a man haughty, makes him simple and ready to serve in any capacity. Simplicity is one of the characteristics of educated people. The more education individuals possess the more simple they are. The less education, the more unbearable and pompous.

"It is urged again that the educated negro yields to the temptation of spending his earnings in superficial show, especially in the direction of dress. Let those who go out from this institution try to show the stability of this charge by being just as simple and plain in dress as possible. Let us show to the world that we have learned the strength and power that there are in simplicity.

"Again we are told that the negro will not save money; that he does not provide for a rainy day. I hope that each student who goes from Hampton as soon as possible will start a bank account, and that at least a portion of his earnings each week will find its way into the bank.

"How many the moment comes that the negro is not willing to bear his share in supporting the Government under which he lives; that he does not become a taxpayer, and is therefore a burden in many cases to his community. Among the first things that each one who goes out from Hampton should do is to be sure that he becomes a taxpayer, be sure that he makes some contribution, whether large or small, toward the support of the local and State Governments which give him protection and shelter.

"The suggestion comes from many quarters that the educated negro becomes oversensitive; that in many cases he goes about with a chip upon his shoulder, and likes to talk about his 'dignity and standing.' We must learn that one of the offices of education is to make an individual able to control himself in body, mind, and spirit. Let us go out from here determined that no man can insult us.

"Very often we are met with the statement that even among educated negroes no line is drawn between the good and the bad, between the virtuous and the vicious; that there is no standard of morality. If in any quarter this is in the least degree true, let us show to the world that we put a premium upon virtue and severe condemnation upon vice by drawing the same moral lines that all races draw who have gotten upon their feet.

"Recently I have heard it said that the educated negro takes delight in cherishing hatred against the white man. If in any degree this is true, let us determine that hatred is the sign of littleness and narrowness; that no race of people who have not learned to love instead of hate can ever rise and be useful and respected. If others will be little, let us be great.

"Show me a negro who curses the white man and I will show you a narrow-minded, weak black man. Show me a white man who is continually decrying and cursing the negro and I will show you a weak and narrow-minded white man.

### NEGRO PROUD OF HIS RACE.

"I wish very much that the white people, North and South could really get some insight into the actual character and life of the best negroes in this country. The amount of ignorance that exists concerning the real progress of the race in many quarters is almost beyond belief. In many communities the white people know nothing about the real life of the negro in business, in home, in school, or in church; they judge the race by the loafer on the streets instead of by the man who is succeeding in a quiet way in business. I believe it is a duty of the white people once in a while to try to really get insight into the domestic, business, moral, and religious life of the negro and in their community, and this can be done in every case without introducing what is called the bugbear of social equality. The negro is seeking no social equality. The negro is as proud of his race as the white man is of his. [Cheers.]

"The time has come, I believe, when the best white people in the South are going to consider it to be as much a part of their duty to help lift up the negro who lives on the same street with him as to try to elevate the colored man in Africa, China, or the Philippine islands.

"The outlook is not discouraging. There never was a time in the history of the race when in so many parts of the country there were so many brave, quiet white men who are taking interest in the actual progress, especially in the line of education, of their black neighbors as is true to-day. We must set our faces toward the rising sun and not toward the setting sun."

After President Robert C. Ogden of the Board of Trustees had made a brief address to the graduating class of the institute Dr. Lyman Abbott addressed briefly the large gathering. Dr. Abbott laid down the golden rule as the standard for those who were seeking to adjust the negro problem. He asked his hearers to put themselves in the place of the negro, who were as one to ten in numbers compared to the dominant race and had had but forty years of civilising education, whereas the other race has had at least ten centuries. He said that the white race, were it in the place of the negro in America, would first ask equality, a word that had been greatly abused, for there was no such thing as absolute equality. Some men were born high, some short, some with strong brains and some with weak, but there should be an equal chance for the men of all races to show what they could do. There should be an equal opportunity in the matter of education. The stronger race should put down a hand to lift up the weaker instead of putting down a foot to keep him down. "I claim for the African race," said Dr. Abbott, "the same rights and the same education that I claim for myself. Every race must develop their own leaders and must be given a chance to do so. I protest against this notion that for the negro industrial and higher education are antagonistic."

At a meeting of the Trustees of the institute to-day Col. B. B. Munford of Richmond was elected to the board, vice the late Col. Tabb of Hampton. There was also announced a gift of $5,000 for the Indian museum connected with the institute.

The gift was made by Mrs. Barclay Hazard of New York, in memory of her brother, Eli Whitney Blake, who was formerly connected with the institute and took a great interest in the Indians there. The Northern visitors to the anniversary exercises will leave here to-morrow morning by special train for their Northern homes.

## M. E. GRAVES IN BANKRUPTCY.

### Petition Against Builder of Twelve-Story Apartment House at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Maitland E. Graves, formerly of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, by Donald McLean, for the following-named creditors: Henry Huber Company, $12,132, for plumbers' supplies sold to him from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1902; E. Bradley Currier Company, $3,848 for tiles, and Abner P. Bigelow, $2,956 for lumber. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that on Dec. 30 last he gave mortgages on property at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street to Josephine Graves for $27,000, and to the Seventh National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, and the Corn Exchange Bank for $28,000.

Mr. Graves two years ago started to build a twelve-story apartment hotel at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, to cost $765,000, and obtained a building loan of $400,000. On Dec. 31 and Jan. 2 last twenty mechanics' liens, aggregating $85,000, were filed against the property by material men, and a few days later it was said that Mr. Graves had gone to Europe. He was formerly a bank cashier in Watertown, N. Y., and was afterward a promoter of railroads.

### Popular Election of Senators.

MADISON, Wis., April 29.—In the Assembly to-day a joint resolution calling for a constitutional convention to provide for election of United States Senators by direct vote was passed by a vote of 60 to 37.

## AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. G. Blair, Ottawa; Bruce J. Allan, Boston; Capt. W. H. Emory, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—A. Delmege, London; Lady Shaughnessey, Montreal.

VICTORIA—John B. Daish, Washington; M. S. Decker, Washington; Frank B. Conger, Washington; Judge Judson C. Clement, Georgia.

NETHERLAND—Charles Kaufman, London.

MANHATTAN—Capt. George England, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse; Paul Larsen, Copenhagen; A. C. Chase, Amsterdam; S. S. Almond, New Zealand.

CAMBRIDGE—Comtesse Dandini d'Sylva, Florence, Italy.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. C. Remey, United States Naval Constructor, Washington; Cyrus Strong, Binghamton.

HOFFMAN—Attorney General Cunneen, Albany; Count G. J. Marnowitz, Warsaw.

ASTOR—J. H. Knowlton, Cienfuegos, Cuba; Michael Simons, Glasgow.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.: E. G. Lasell, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Hangarter, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.: A. A. Hangarter, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.: R. J. Caist, housefurnishing goods; J. E. Mull, cloths and clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Shakman, L. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.: A. L. Shakman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Samler, S., East Liverpool, Ohio; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Stroud, Biesendrath & Drom, Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Biesendrath, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. R. Lewis, carpets and upholstery goods; 230 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel; H. Cowperthwaite, school stationery and pocket cutlery; Hotel Albert.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; A. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Spencer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Rhoads, domestics and white and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 3 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; J. E. Wakelin, silks; Hotel Navarre.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; N. F. Allen, domestics and white goods; 78 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

## "SYNDICATE" MILLER'S PLEA.

### Promoter Wants Pardon—If It Is Granted He Will Be Prosecuted on Old Indictments.

It was announced yesterday that an application had been made to Gov. Odell for the pardon of William F. Miller, who is now in Sing Sing serving a sentence for his part in the Franklin Syndicate frauds perpetrated about three years ago.

District Attorney Clarke said that he had been communicated with by Gov. Odell, who asked for his opinion as to whether it would be proper to set Miller free by pardon. Mr. Clarke said that he replied, saying that he did not think it was a case for Executive clemency.

It is said that Miller has not left the prison hospital for six months, and that he is suffering from tuberculosis. The attempt to obtain his pardon began a few months ago by a motion made in the County Court for the quashing of the indictments still hanging over Miller and not yet tried. Mr. Clarke opposed the motion, and it was denied. Mr. Clarke declares that if Miller is liberated by the Governor he will have him rearrested and retried.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

JOHN F. FLOMER.—Schedules in the assignment of John F. Flomer, grocer at 875 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, show liabilities of $2,767, nominal assets of $2,520, and actual assets of $958.

FRANKEL & ROSENBLATT.—Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received a writ of replevin against Frankel & Rosenblatt, manufacturers of cloaks at 21 East Eighth Street, for $963 in favor of H. A. Caesar & Co., and levied on some of the goods called for in the writ. They began business on Aug. 13, 1902, and on Jan. 1 last they claimed to have assets of $9,500 and liabilities of $3,400. Alexander A. Tausky, who represents several creditors, said yesterday that the liabilities are more than $7,000 and assets about $2,300. They offered to compromise at 30 cents on the dollar, but the creditors were not inclined to accept it.

MELA REALTY COMPANY.—Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court has appointed William P. Mangam receiver of the Mela Realty Company of 1,036 Sixth Avenue on the application of G. Greenhalgh & Co., who obtained a judgment against it for $200 on March 13. The company is reputed to own property at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, subject to mechanics' liens of $20,000. The company built a ten-story apartment house at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, became embarrassed in the operation last November, when many mechanics' liens were filed against the property. It was valued at $1,000,000, and the mortgages and debts were reported to be $650,000.

### PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NATHAN FRISCH.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Joseph J. Myers receiver of the assets of Nathan Frisch, dealer in carpets and oilcloths, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday on the application of Adolph Aitman, a creditor. The liabilities are $4,200 and assets $2,000. It was said that he has not been at his place of business for ten days.

GEORGE W. LINCOLN.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against George W. Lincoln, dealer in surgical instruments at 143 East Twenty-third Street, by the following-named creditors: The J. Ellwood Lee Company of Conshohocken, Penn., $500; Provident Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, $287, and the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, $34. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that he has admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. He began business in 1891 as a partner in the firm of Lincoln & Luchesi. Mr. Luchesi died in April, 1902, since which time Mr. Lincoln has carried on the business alone. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed James W. Hawes receiver of the assets. The stock is valued at $2,000.

SIMON FEIST.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Simon Feist, formerly a clock manufacturer at 403 Broadway, show liabilities of $122,000, of which those for $66,500 are secured by bond and mortgage and those for $55,500 are unsecured, and nominal assets of $96,000 in real estate, which is mortgaged for $66,500. Taxes for several years are unpaid. The real estate consists of dwellings at 175 and 177 West Ninety-third Street, valued at $36,000, mortgaged for $20,000; two five-story flats, at 683 and 685 Amsterdam Avenue, valued at $50,000, mortgaged for $35,000, and a house in East New York, valued at $10,000, and mortgaged for $5,500. Among the creditors are: The St. Paul's Institute, $22,000, secured; Lillie E. Lilienthal, $10,000, secured; estate of Matilda E. Goodwin, $14,500, secured; Isaac Hirsch, $4,000, secured; Seventh National Bank, $5,000; A. M. McClain, Ridgway, Penn., $7,500; Henry Heyman, $4,900; Nathan Levy, $5,000; H. M. Salmon, $3,500; Aaron Buchsbaum, $3,606, and James Kenny, $2,000.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

| | |
|---|---|
| ABRAMS, Jacob—J. Levin and another | $67 |
| ANDERSON, Lina—E. McArthur, costs | 100 |
| AMERICAN PIANO MANUFACTURING Company—C. G. Halliday | 1,227 |
| BUDDENDICK, Mary—H. Reuman | 14 |
| BARKER, Charles E.—C. G. Kerler | 309 |
| BENEDICT, Julius—D. Ward, as administrator | 144 |
| BELLOTTA, Rachela—J. Palmieri | 14 |
| BAMBERGER, Oscar—M. Boutlier | 45 |
| BELLIS, Orazio—A. S. Phillips | 93 |
| BOROWITZ, Morris—M. Hoffin | 203 |
| CROSS, Israel—H. Cross | 126 |
| COMISKY, Charles—S. S. Steinberg | 43 |
| CAPONIGRI, Pasquale, and Patrick Gallagher or John Irwin—People of the State of New York | 1,000 |
| COE, Frederick—F. W. Loudon | 11 |
| CARPENTER, Alice C.—Slede Furniture Company | 497 |
| COSMOX COMPANY—Dickerman Company | 236 |
| DONEHUE, Josephine—F. B. French | 224 |
| DILLINGHAM, William G.—G. H. Storm and another | 187 |
| DORFMAN, Abraham—H. Bronstein | 77 |
| FLUCKINGER, John A.—C. M. Still and another | 123 |
| FERRIS, William G.—E. R. Marcus | 142 |
| GILHAUS, August—Treasurer—E. Sitt | 47 |
| HOLTZER, Max—J. Scherer | 173 |
| HERRICK, William B.—Gerts, Lombard & Co. | 326 |
| HARTOG, Albert—J. Golimayer | 53 |
| HERENSTEIN, Otto A.—State Bank | 342 |
| HOES, William M.—Public Administrator —J. A. Buckley | 1,170 |
| INDEPENDENT THREAD COMPANY—W. M. Waite | 976 |
| JORDAN, Joseph W., and George W. Lederer, manager—L. Englander | 421 |
| KREGEL, Abraham, and Abraham Ratz—People of the State of New York | 1,500 |
| KAUFMAN, William—G. Trolillo | 20 |
| KOCH, Adolph—E. J. Greacen | 652 |
| LAUER, Nicholas—J. Van Voorhis and another | 3,017 |
| LAUER, Nicholas—J. H. Seymour | 1,017 |
| LANG, Harold C.—Cuban-American Manufacturing Company | 212 |
| LOEB, Adolph—Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, costs | 117 |
| LARSEN, Louise—E. Schmidt | 104 |
| LEMONTE, Fortunato C.—D. Solomon | 159 |
| LARNEY, Thomas A., and William A.—Cluster Light Company | 62 |
| LEARY, Edward—P. Fawcett | 219 |
| MENDEL, Charles L.—F. A. Pickrell, costs | 150 |
| MARONEY, Thomas—G. H. Heinbockel and another | 258 |
| LADD, Alice M.—H. Howland and another | 57 |
| NYE, Jane—J. Meinen and another | 190 |
| MORRETT, William S.—M. Brill | 603 |
| PARKER, Frederick D.—Acker, Merrall & Condit | 118 |
| PIPER, Edwin S.—M. Perry | 267 |
| POSNER, Abraham—H. B. Claflin Company | 168 |
| POOLE, Thomas H.—Mulhearn Steam Heating Company | 202 |
| SCHOENBERG, Herman and Rosalie—W. Burns | 88 |
| SCHWARTZ, Morris—Acker, Merrall & Condit | 25 |
| SAREY, Alexander—H. Kochler & Co., costs | 108 |
| STEINHARDT, Kaiman—Acker, Merrall & Condit | 93 |
| SAMPSON, Samuel J., Henry Oppenheimer, and Leonard Imboden—Osborne Company | 105 |
| SHALIT, Paul—M. Schurr | 220 |
| SCHWAAB, Charles L.—S. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company | 321 |
| SMITH, George P.—A. Powell | 110 |
| SMITH, Lester—S. D. McIntosh | 43 |
| SMITH, Emma C.—Severne Wine Company | 39 |
| THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Twenty-third Street Railway Company and another, costs | 135 |
| TREMBERGER, Helene—I. Brooks and another | 117 |
| TRELOAR, Gustavus B.—Fiss, Doer & Carroll Horse Company | 312 |
| WESTCHESTER TRACTION COMPANY —L. R. Wood | 9,650 |
| WATSON, Harriet C.—R. A. Beatty | 84 |
| WIENER, Joseph—J. Siegel | 330 |
| WINSTON, Robert—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs | 72 |
| WEST, Marie—E. F. Rush | 47 |
| WALDMAN, Edwin W. and Mary—M. H. Wolfe | 75 |
| WOHLTMAN, Jacob J.—M. D. Williamson Company, Limited | 63 |

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

| A.M. | | P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 5:02 | Sun sets | 6:54 |
| Moon rises | 10:22 | | |

**High Water This Day.**

| A.M. | | A.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 9:32 | Gov. Isl'd | 9:48 |
| H. Gate | 11:44 | | |
| P.M. | | P.M. | |
| S. Hook | 9:57 | Gov. Isl'd | 10:15 |
| H. Gate | 12:11 | | |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 30.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Blucher, Plymouth and Hamburg | ..... | 9:00 A. M. |
| Cearense, Barbados and Brasil | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Daggry, Yucatan | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| El Dorado, Galveston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen | ..... | 12:00 M. |
| Hamilton, Norfolk | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| La Gascogne, Havre | 7:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Monterey, Cuba, Yucatan, &c | 8:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Pomeranian, Glasgow | ..... | 12:00 M. |
| Pretoria, Bermuda | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Sailor Prince, Argentina, Uraguay, &c | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Niagara, Mexico via Tampico | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Princess Anne, Norfolk | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| San Marcos, Brunswick and Mobile | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Saratoga, Central America via Colon | 9:30 A. M. | ..... |

SATURDAY, MAY 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c | 9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Athos, Haiti and Santo Marta | 9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| British Empire, Antwerp | ..... | ..... |
| Campanile, Liverpool via Queenstown | 6:00 A. M. | 9:30 A. M. |
| Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c | 9:30 A. M. 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Columbia, Glasgow | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Colorado, Hull | ..... | ..... |
| Comus, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| El Valle, Galveston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Rhein, Argentine, Uruguay, &c | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Lampasas, Galveston via Key West | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Maracaibo, Grenada and Trinidad | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Minnetonka, London | ..... | 9:00 A. M. |
| Monroe, Norfolk | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana | 10:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Olinda, Cuba via Havana | 12:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Vaderland, Antwerp | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Weimar, Naples | 8:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |

MONDAY, MAY 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Jamestown, Norfolk | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Byron, Brazil and Argentina | ..... | ..... |
| Lombardia, Naples and Alexandria | ..... | ..... |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

**COASTWISE MAILS.**

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Colon, Bogota, and Central and South Pacific ports, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

**TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.**

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 13 and up to May 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 6:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—for which will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 9 and up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 30.

Citta di Milano, Naples April 17.
Deutschland, Hamburg, April 23.
El Dia, New Orleans, April 25.
El Sud, Galveston, April 24.
Menominee, London, April 20.
Nauplia, Stettin, April 15.
Neckar, Bremen, April 18.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, April 17.
Pathfinder, San Juan, April 25.
Pretoria, Plymouth, April 20.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, April 21.
San Juan, San Juan, April 23.
Trojan Prince, St. Michael's, April 22.
Yucatan, Colon, April 23.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

Boston City, Swansea, April 17.
Denver, Galveston, April 25.
Grenada, Port of Spain, April 23.
Horatio, Para, April 19.
La Savoie, Havre, April 25.
Monroe, Norfolk, April 30.
Norge, Copenhagen, April 15.
Washington, Naples, April 17.

SATURDAY, MAY 2.

Cymric, Liverpool, April 24.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, April 25.
New York, Southampton, April 25.
Umbria, Liverpool, April 25.

SUNDAY, MAY 3.

El Rio, Galveston, April 27.
Dorset, Glasgow, April 30.
Patria, Operto, April 30.

**Arrived.**

SS Hamilton, Bray, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Watson, Jacksonville, April 26, and Charleston, 27th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Veragua, (Br.,) Mann, Santiago, &c., April 10, with sugar to Lamtaga & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Koenig Albert, (Ger.,) Polack, Genoa, April 16, and Naples, 17th, with mdse. passengers, and mails to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston, April 22, via Key West, 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Paloma, (Cuban,) Smith, Ghara, &c., April 16, with mdse. and passenger to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool, April 22, and Queenstown, 23d, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Athos, (Ger.,) Gerdes, Genoa, &c., April 12, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Colonies, (Belg.,) Zoilies, Philadelphia, in ballast to Barber & Co. Will load for River Plate.

SS El Valle, from Galveston. Passed in Sandy Hook at 5:27 A. M.

SS Catania, Johnson, Port Arthur, Texas, April 21, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Oil Company.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Demerara, April 14, and Barbados, 20th, with sugar to W. A. & F. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, W. N. W., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; cloudy.

**Sailed.**

SS Celtic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for London.
SS Ethelwold, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Kentigern, (Br.,) for Lisbon.
SS Regina Elena, (Ital.,) for Fernandina.
SS Athos, with zinc barges, for Port Arthur, Texas.
SS Hathor, (Br.,) for Caibarien, Cuba.
SS Alexandra, (Den.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Sabine, for Galveston.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Bowdry, (Br.,) for Halifax.
SS Terence, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Cherokee, for San Domingo City, Sanchez, &c., via Turks Island.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

**By Cable.**

LONDON, April 29.—SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 1:40 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York for Marseilles, Naples, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, from New York via Southampton, arr. at this port to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McDonall, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from Barbadoes April 26.

SS Olympian, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Lotze, from New York for ——, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Algoa Bay April 27.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ochelmann, from New York for ——, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York for Hull and Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Sylvania, (Br.,) Capt. Gouldin, from Liverpool for New York, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Hellig Olav, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, from New York via Christiansand, arr. at Copenhagen April 27.

SS Mogul, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from New York, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Alsatian, (Dan.,) Capt. Goetsche, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen April 28.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from Naples for New York, sld. from Algiers yesterday.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Titian, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.


John James Irish Whisky

has no equal as a remedy. It is effective, restorative of natural tone.

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Good Sense

The Coward Oxford Tie.

That's the low shoe for every man and woman to wear.

It's very comfortable and very stylish.

Doesn't pull your foot to pieces like most oxfords.

Fit is the same as the Coward Good Sense Shoe—perfection.

In every up-to-date shape for men and women.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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"Oh, Algy! Isn't he a dear little lamb!"

"Not half so dear as he'll be after the butcher cuts him up."—N. Evg. Journal.

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Soft and Stiff, regular $3 and $4 values, $2

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# The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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## THE JUDICIAL MIND.

Disinterested men and fair-minded economists will no longer deny that what we have now come to call the special franchises of corporations are a fair subject of taxation. In affirming the validity of the law imposing this tax the Court of Appeals, therefore, has not merely sustained an act of the Legislature, but has put itself in accord with public opinion. There will be by no means the same general assent to the soundness of the court's opinion that the power to assess the taxable value of these special franchises may without a violation of the State Constitution be taken from local Assessors and vested in State officers. It is too late to quarrel with that conclusion, but it will never be too late to point out some of the vices of judicial reasoning by which the conclusion is sustained.

In picturing forth what he conceives to be the intent of the Legislature in passing this act Judge VANN, who wrote the opinion, said:

> The Governor had officially announced that "the farmers, the market gardeners, and the mechanics and tradesmen having small holdings are paying an improper and excessive portion of the general taxes." The Legislature wished to distribute this burden in a just and equitable manner, to take part of the load from those who carried more than their share and to relieve the farms from some of the effects of depreciation in value through competition with the cheap and fertile lands of the West. It found property scattered all over the State worth nearly $300,000,000 which was not taxed at all, and had never been taxed.

The Legislature creates a new form of property it may commit it into the hands of State officers for valuation. "Property unknown as the subject of taxation to the framers of any of our Constitutions," says the court in its opinion, "was brought into the system, which required new methods of valuation and the exercise of functions which had never belonged to local Assessors." Here is a manifest confusion of thought. The property is new; the right to assess it, the function of the local Assessor, are old. It is the lawful function of the local Assessor to assess every form of property, and no matter how rapidly the Legislature may create new forms the function and power of the Assessor, being universal, will naturally extend thereto.

But, says the court, this is a very delicate matter to fix the valuation of a special franchise. "Unless it escaped taxation in fact as it had in the past, it is necessary to commit the power to officers with new functions, wider experience, and greater opportunities for observation, who would be able to grasp the new scheme of taxation as a whole. The proposition that the State Board of Tax Commissioners are men of wider experience and greater competence than the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, with billions of property on their rolls, with the changing valuation which they are from year's end to another intimately concerned, is distinctly disputable. We think on calm reflection no sensible person would assent to this part of the court's opinion; and it is in New York City that by far the greater part of the special franchise valuation is to be found.

There is little if any force in the point that the special franchise of a corporation may extend from one tax district into another, and that therefore it may be better assessed as a whole by State officers. No matter how assessed, there must be ultimately an apportionment between the two districts, and this may certainly be as fairly determined by a consultation of local officers as through the unaided efforts of one experienced gentleman from Albany. The court, however, foresees a great calamity to the vast interests involved should we intrust the function of assessment "to unskilled and incompetent men, some of them willing, it may be, and only too prompt, their loyalties at the expense of others, but to others outrageous and plainly dishonest." The speculation of short-sighted locality at the expense of the locality, if it assume the shape in the very thing we fear at the hands of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, in which rural Republicanism so vastly predominates as to leave Democratic New York quite unconsidered. Thus the long-established policy and predatory purposes of the party in power.

It is observed, of course, that the Democratic Judges of the Court of Appeals joined with their Republican associates in this unanimous opinion. We do not for a moment assume that political considerations were consciously present to the minds of the eminent men upon the bench. But it is plain from the language of the opinion that their thoughts were molded by a general concurrence in the belief that the cities ought to pay the bills and let the farmers go substantially scot free. Whatever harm may have been done to the Constitution by the Special Franchise act—and the court says it has not been harmed at all—we think the principle of this transfer of power is pernicious. We shall hope to see the act amended whenever a Democratic Legislature shall find itself sending bills to a Democratic Governor.

## THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The unanimous decision of the New York State Court of Appeals, on what would appear to be perfectly logical and incontestable grounds, that the eight-hour law as applied to public and municipal work is unconstitutional, is not unexpected. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which reversed Judge BISCHOFF and affirmed the constitutionality of the law based its conclusions upon grounds not commending themselves to the approval of intelligent laymen, at least. Whether the eight-hour day is long enough for ordinary labor is, perhaps, a question for differences of opinion. There would not seem to be room for any discussion as to the invasion of the rights guaranteed to all citizens by an enactment declaring guilty of a misdemeanor any person or corporation who, contracting with the State or with a municipal corporation, should require of those employed by him or it more than eight hours for a day's labor. Experience having shown that this law was practically unenforceable, it was followed two years later by an enactment requiring contractors for State or municipal work to pay the prevailing rate of wages for the labor needed by them in the execution of such contracts. The prevailing rate of wages law was declared unconstitutional two years ago, and the same conclusion regarding the eight-hour day completes the undoing of the scheme of legislative interference with the freedom of contract which the trades unions have manifested so much pernicious industry in enacting and sustaining.

When it became evident that the grounds on which the prevailing rate of wages provision was overthrown would equally overthrow the eight-hour provision when it reached the Court of Appeals, organized labor had recourse to the heroic expedient of an amendment to the State Constitution which should empower the Legislature to establish the rates of wages and fix the hours of labor. This amendment, agreed to by concurrent resolution in March of last year, provides among other things that the Legislature "may regulate and fix salaries and wages, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare, and safety of persons employed by the State or by any county, city, town, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or subcontractor performing work, labor, or services for the State or for any county, city, town, village, or other civil division thereof."

The impropriety of such interference by the Legislature in matters connected with private contract would not be corrected even by an amendment to the Constitution of the State. Justice CULLEN voices the opinion of the Court of Appeals without dissent when he says that fixing hours of labor or wages is not a proper exercise of the police power of the State, but unduly and improperly discriminates between contractors, putting those at a disadvantage who engage in public work. The constitutional amendment, which will come before the people in 1905, should be rejected with instructive emphasis. It is mischievous and dangerous tampering with the organic law of the State to assist the labor leaders in forcing upon the industrial and business community a change in established customs and usages for which we are not yet ready. Beginning by putting the people of the State at a disadvantage in labor contracts as compared with individuals, it is hoped that it would end in putting the State in all its productive and distributive industries at a disadvantage as compared with other States less effectively dominated by the trades unions.

## DOG MUZZLES.

The Board of Aldermen has laid over for a week the consideration of the ordinance requiring all dogs running at large in the streets of New York to be muzzled. The object of this postponement is probably to afford the dogs affected by the ordinance an opportunity to be heard for or against it "as their interests may appear." There are doubtless a large number of mild-mannered pet dogs whose feminine guardians have inculcated in their rudimentary minds the conviction that fighting is a vulgar occupation at best, and that it is not indicative of good breeding to display curiosity on any of the subjects which the natural dog, unspoiled of fashion and untrammeled by social conventions, finds especially interesting. From such it is to be expected that the muzzle ordinance will receive approval. In a sense it will safeguard them in the assumption of any amount of canine swagger they may find it agreeable to assume, and even the supercilious pug, who is not really as much of a cynic as he pretends to be, can elevate his apology for a nose as high as pleases him without risk of being "called down" by some more strenuous congener. On the other hand, there are a great many New York dogs, especially those of the bull terrier variety, who will resent any interference with their liberty of action on the public welfare committee, and deem intolerable anything which arbitrarily classes them with dogs whose bark is worse than their bite. How such futile exponents of the dog nature as prefer barking to biting are rated in their own species may be judged from the way they are usually treated by dogs who do not bark much, if any, but are accomplished biters.

We hope the Aldermen will be prepared at the end of another week to act on the assumption that the people of New York have some rights which it is proper that even dogs should respect. The muzzled dog forfeits no claim to affection by reason of his inability to show his appreciation of endearments by licking the face of the person who fondles him. On the contrary, he gains in the respect of all right-minded human beings. He is just as ornamental and quite as useful. His inability to leave the impress of his teeth on those to whom he would doubtless hand his card if he had one will not make him any the less persona grata to people who do not like dogs and have a particular antipathy to dogs they do not know intimately. Probably the most useful employment of the time the Aldermen have taken for consideration of the dog-muzzle ordinance would be in a visit to the pound. If they do not leave that institution profoundly impressed with the fact that New York could do very well with a few million less dogs of indeterminate ancestry and vagabond habits, the conviction will force itself irresistibly upon the average citizen that a few minutes in its lethal gas chamber would be a very useful experience for these civic dignitaries.

## OPEN CARS ON THE MANHATTAN.

We have several times had occasion to make our compliments, together with our expostulations, to the "live man" in the management of the Manhattan Elevated Railway. Time was, and that not so long ago, when the Manhattan relied entirely upon the fact that its aerial right of way enabled it to make better time than the surface roads could make, with their continual liability to kill passengers at grade crossings. But the management of the Manhattan has shown a positive disposition of late to make transit by its route attractive and to redress any abuses of which its passengers have just occasion to complain.

Doubtless the most agreeable proof of enterprise on the part of the corporation is the introduction of the open cars. They were introduced last season, and they have proved so popular that their very popularity threatens to become an embarrassment, if it has not become so already. We took the liberty of making some suggestions to the management when these cars were first put on which we note with satisfaction have been adopted. One of them suggestions was that since the open cars "met a long-felt want" for smokers, who find no other accommodation on the road, but who were abundantly accommodated on the surface roads, it was quite absurd to restrict smoking on the open cars, and that it was particularly absurd to confine smokers to "the four rear seats," in imitation of the old horse cars, which had but eight seats altogether, when the number of seats had been raised to sixteen, and the smokers' seats were thus restricted to one-quarter, instead of one-half, the capacity of the car. As a matter of fact, and also of wise policy, these open cars ought to have been made for smokers. It was the non-smokers who, on board of them, ought to have been made to "feel that they were sinners," and that they had no rights which smokers were bound to respect. We also suggested that the legend with which the company decorated the backs of the seats, to wit, that "these seats accommodate six" was a "flaunting lie" that ought to be "torn down," quite irrespectively of the heterography that constituted an additional infuriation, and that spelled "accommodate" with one "m."

These grievances the management has redressed. It has changed "four" to a comparatively rational "eight" on the sign, at the end of each car, limiting the seats available to smokers. It has wiped out the flaunting lie that set forth that the seats would "accommodate" six, and left that to the passengers. The passengers take very good care of it. Six living skeletons may occasionally be seen in one of the crom-seats of one of the open cars. But when a Dutch-built and beamy hog endeavors to force his way into a seat already fully occupied by five average persons, the five average persons nobly close their serried ranks and ignore him, or the conductor omits to open the gates for him, and all is comparative comfort and positive peace.

These are excellent reforms. And yet the voyagers by the open cars are not entirely happy. The open cars are crowded very often, and crowded by irrelevant non-smokers, even while the other cars show a gaping multitude, a "beggarly account of empty benches." What is the remedy? Why, the remedy is vividly clear. Abolish the ridiculous restriction on smoking in the smoking cars, and get on more open cars as fast as they can be built. Put on two to a five-car train, in place of the evidently inadequate one, fill up your sixteen seats with ninety innocent and quiet passengers who can smoke if they choose, and let them look down superior on the crawling cars of the Metropolitan, in which they would be painfully voyaging if a wise and good Manhattan had not allowed them to ride in the open and smoke in peace, while at the same time enjoying its swifter aerial flight.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Commissioner THOMAS has shown a surprising and somewhat disappointing inclination to "call off" his energetic subordinate who was worrying the merchants about keeping clear the sidewalks before their places of business; but he has promptly antagonized their disposition that the police be empowered to use their discretion as to issuing licenses to turn the sidewalks into private storage warehouses. That was exactly what the police did in the evil days which some of us—by no means all—like to think are forever past, and, though a licensing system might, just possibly, possess certain moral advantages over the old custom, it would not give the public what it ought to have—the free use of its own property. The estimable gentlemen who are pleading for the privilege of infringing upon the rights of others to such extent as the others will stand without making too much of an outcry, admit that on certain streets the box-and-barrel nuisance should be wholly abolished. That admission destroys their whole case, for surely they would not have us believe that business would cease on the streets in question; and if, as nobody doubts, it would continue much the same as ever, why would the enforcement of the existing ordinance produce such dreadful consequences elsewhere? As a matter of fact, there would be no dreadful consequences, but simply a quick readjustment to new conditions, while the loss of petty economies and illegitimate conveniences would soon be forgotten by those who now regard them as so important. Of course, nobody wants to interfere with the commerce of the city, and if there were any real necessity for blocking up the sidewalks, it would have to be endured, but if the merchants on Broadway and the ferry streets can refrain from doing it, and still escape ruin, others need no exemption and the people can come into their own again.

—As a binding for books, "sheep" has never had any recommendation except its reputation for durability—a reputation that seems to have had some relation with the extreme ugliness of this material and with the fact that most of the books so bound were of a character to be let severely alone, except when more or less painful duty forced reluctant resort to them in search of well-dislocated information. Such books naturally lasted a good while, and "sheep" was credited with monumental stability. In other days, however, when tanners knew less about chemistry than they do now, "sheep" would endure the passage of time and a considerable amount of careful handling, but at present it is the detestation of librarians as it has always been of aesthetic book lovers, and we notice that the Superintendent of Public Documents at Washington, in his latest annual report, expresses entire approval of the substitution of canvas or other cloth for the leather with which the various Governmental publications supplied to depositories of one sort or another have hitherto been bound. "Very few librarians," he declares, "like the sheep binding, even if it were equal in every respect to cloth, which it is not," and he quotes as one of many complaints he has received of the old sheathing the letter of a prominent library official, who said: "We have in our library hundreds of volumes bound in sheep which has deteriorated in strength so that it is not now as strong as wood-pulp paper. These volumes must be rebound at great cost. We have discarded all materials for binding except turkey morocco and canvas. If the latter can be made neat it is the best substitute for the imperfectly, or rather imperviously, tanned leather now so common. Allow me to hope that the very near choice binding of the public documents may be changed soon to as neat, stronger, and more durable canvas." The Superintendent adds that "in libraries where bituminous coal is used sheep binding is soon ruined by the action of heat and gas. As the former number of libraries to be served does such binding, and as it is much more attractive and lasting, possessing the additional advantages of cheapness, I do not imagine there will be any serious objection to its adoption."

—London meat dealers are much disturbed by the announcement that hereafter they must observe the Merchandise Mark act and affix to each piece of meat placed on sale in their shops a tag naming the country of its origin. They declare that though the buyers have some prejudice in favor of home-grown beef, there is no real basis for it, as the beef from America and Argentina is just as good in every way. With the tags in sight, however, the customers will pick and choose according to fancy, to the serious inconvenience of the marketman, whose fierce determination to give his patrons the best there is does not interfere with his desire to decide for himself—and them—what is best, and to get it as cheaply as he can. "It looks," one London dealer is quoted as saying, "very much like an unwarrantable interference with a great industry which has for the last two years been carried on under the most trying conditions." English farmers and their representatives, on the other hand, regard this application of the Mark act as highly commendable. In their opinion it will make for encouragement in raising more home stock. Better prices would be made, but these, it is agreed, would tend to keep up the price to the consumer, though the other supplies would still come from abroad and always insure a good amount of wholesome beef at lower rates. Incidentally, it is admitted that American beef in London is often sold as "home-grown," and a legal authority openly announces that there is nothing to prevent any beast slaughtered in England being sold as "home-killed," whether it comes from Argentina or anywhere else.

—A Parisian Judge, confirming a sentence of one day's imprisonment upon Baron Henri de Rothschild for running his automobile at an illegal speed, makes, according to the cable dispatches, the curious statement that imprisonment in such a case is "annoying, but not dishonorable." That's as one may look at it, and there is a lamentable probability that the fraternity of scorchers everywhere will be only too ready to agree with the most injudicious Judge. To break a just law, passed by competent authority, is, however, distinctly dishonorable, and imprisonment imposed because of it carries, or ought to carry, a due element of very real disgrace. The reckless automobilist is not a thief or a murderer, in the ordinary acceptation of those terms, but he deliberately robs people of their rights, which are a sort of property, and not infrequently he kills them quite as effectually as if he had intended to do so.

## OBSTRUCTION OF SIDEWALKS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The thanks of the citizens of New York and all who visit it for business or pleasure are due to Capt. Piper for his action in clearing the sidewalks of this city.

It was a general belief by the owners of large stores, especially in the down-town district, that the public had no rights which they were bound to respect. Up to this time they were right. The men who occupied or owned these stores simply ignored the rights of the people, and it seemed impossible to compel them to respect any rights which the public had in the sidewalks. This condition existed with the consent of the police authorities. It seems it was in the power of the police to stop the stealing of the people's property for the transaction of private business. The business men have been accustomed to the use of the walks so long and their method of doing business by occupying the people's property in transacting it was so easy that when it is stopped the cry is raised that unless we are permitted to back our trucks across the walks we cannot do business here.

Let Capt. Piper tell them he is here to enforce the laws and is going to do so, and within one week they will find a way to do business without blocking the walks. The same cry was raised when Col. Waring compelled the owners of trucks and wagons to take them off the streets when not using them. "We cannot find a place to store our trucks and wagons," they said. "We will have to go to Brooklyn or Jersey." They did neither; they stayed in New York, found places to store their trucks and wagons, and would not let them stay on the streets now if they were permitted to do so.

This will be the position of the merchants using the sidewalks after a couple of weeks. They will find some other way to do their business, if they are business men, and want to do it without interfering with the rights of the public.

Capt. Piper must get after the tenants of the city who occupy sidewalk around the Washington Market to the disgrace of the city authorities, who are well informed as to what kind of business is transacted on it. It is a great detriment to the market, the property of the city, and to every business man within quite a distance of it, while nearly half the stalls inside the market are now vacant. The obnoxious business which is transacted on some of the stands surrounding the market is well known to many of our city officials.

There should be no special privileged class to the one, but be treated alike from the highest to the lowest. The sidewalks belong to the people, and no man or set of men should be permitted to use them, except, of course, in the necessary transaction of their business. The citizens of New York are with Capt. Piper in his efforts to clean the sidewalks. If he stands firm in the position he has taken he will rank with George E. Waring, whose name, with the people of this city, is synonymous with clean streets, clear of all obstructions, and a determination to do his duty to the people in the office to which he was appointed despite all opposition.

L. J. CALLANAN.

New York, April 27, 1903.

## NUGGETS.

### His Days.

Instead of petering out, the Pope is cut-Petering Peter.—Boston Transcript.

### To Its Detriment.

"One thing can be said about our opera houses," remarked the Observer of Events and Things; "too much attention seems to have been given to the acoustic properties of the boxes."—Yonkers Statesman.

### To Complete His Education.

"Where's your boy going after he leaves the model schools?"

"To some school that ain't model, I guess, to learn reading, writing, and figures."—Judge.

### Proof.

Mother—Why my child, that little hurt couldn't possibly have made your knee so stiff as that!

Little Lizzie—Yes, it did, too. Just you try to bend it and see if I don't scream.—Baltimore American.

### Safety in Numbers.

Brannigan—Come home, an' tek supper wid me, Flannigan.

Flannigan—Shure, it's past yer supper time, now; yer wife'll be mad as a hatter.

Brannigan—That's just it; she can't lick the two of us.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### AN EARLY VIEW.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Man is the rhythm, woman the rhyme,
Weaving together the poem of Time.
Life's ever-continuing ode.

He cleans of briars and shows her the way
Leads her and guides her thro' night and thro' day—
While she strews with roses the road.

He seeks the measure, suiting the thought
—Labor with laurel and thorn crowns fraught—
Leaving it polished and terse.

Hers is to follow, to watch, and to hear
With a smile and a kiss, and a heartlead of cheer,
For rhyme at the end of each verse!

And when thus the measure's attuned by the rhyme,
(A wedding is blest by the church bells chime)
Then life is a poem of gold—

But often the rhythm falls ever to fail
Its musical mate thro' the fault of one
late—

And blank verse is [illegible]

## PREDICTS ADDICKS'S ELECTION.

### Senator Allee Says Unionists Are Making Steady Gains in Delaware.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Senator Allee of Delaware is in Washington, attending to the arrears of public matters pertaining to his State which have accumulated during the protracted interim of the Addicks-Du Pont deadlock.

The new Senator intends to take a house here next Fall and bring his family here for the Winter. Speaking of affairs in Delaware, Mr. Allee said:

"The State has been without Senatorial representation for so long that many matters of importance to the people of Delaware have been greatly neglected. Both Senator Ball and myself have been kept busy endeavoring to catch up with the little details and many visits to Washington will be required of both of us this Summer. Mr. Addicks is busy looking after business matters, and is permitting his loyal friends to look after his political interests. The action of Gov. Hunn in allowing the bill to repeal the voter's assistance law to go unsigned is strongly indorsed by the thinking people of the State. He has made a good Governor and will no doubt be renominated.

"The Union Republicans of Delaware will not affiliate with the so-called regulars in a primary this year, instead, the Union Republicans will choose their own men for places on their ticket, and put it before the people of the State at the election this Fall. So many additions have been made to the ranks of the Unionists that they feel confident they can go into the field alone and select their candidates. A conference was held last night by representative men in the Unionists' ranks, and this decision was readily made. I was not present and am taking no hand in the matter, but cannot help noticing the increased confidence the Unionists enjoy.

"The regulars held a meeting one week ago and submitted a proposition to the Unionists to have a joint primary for the nomination of officers. Nothing of this has been done, but the time has come to put a stop to this scheme. Every day finds new recruits in the ranks of the Unionists, and owing to many desertions from the Regulars, I am confident the Unionists will elect at least thirty members of the Legislature. This will be a sufficient number to hold the balance of power. That Mr. Addicks will be elected to succeed Senator Ball there is no doubt."

## FOUR POSTAL DISMISSALS.

### Young Women Who Were Carried on the Rolls as "Laborers" Lose Their Positions.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Post Office investigation is bearing fruit in dismissals and transfers, but only among what may be called minor offenders.

The Postmaster General's action some time ago in ordering so-called "bookkeepers" who were actually traveling mechanics to go back to the Post Offices to which they were nominally attached and keep books there was followed up by similar action to-day. This time it was four young women who suffered, and all of them were dismissed from the service.

They were carried on the rolls as "laborers." It is needless to say that none of them either could or would perform the work of a day laborer. They were actually performing clerical work and were appointed as "laborers" so as to avoid the civil service law. Their names are Gertrude Loud, Holmes O. Paulding, Missouri Earle, and Louise Goodfellow. Another, Miss Emma V. Jones, was dropped from the rolls some days ago.

Miss Paulding said: "The Postmaster General was very considerate. He did not ask us to scrub floors and windows, but simply dismissed us from the service."

Several other employes who were carried on the rolls as clerks in the Washington City Post Office, but who have actually been doing departmental work, have been demanded by the city officer. One of them, Henry Hood, who never before did any work in the Post Office, but who acted as private messenger for Superintendent Beavers, was busy to-day hustling mail bags. He has been in Beaver's office for 612 years. All the men thus demanded are said to have been Beavers's men.

## "RISK ONE EYE," SAID ROOT.

### Advice of the Secretary of War on a Woman's Appeal to the Postmaster General.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A certain Chicago woman, in the judgment of the Post Office authorities, has been using the mails for improper purposes. After the case had been duly investigated and a report against the woman had been rendered, the Postmaster General issued a fraud order barring her letters from the mails. When the fair Chicagoan heard of this she was much moved. She wrote a most pathetic letter to the Postmaster General, asking for a personal and private hearing, at which she could lay her side of the case before him.

"I feel sure," she wrote, "that if I could get a chance to look you straight in your beautiful brown eyes you would hear my story."

Mr. Payne was filled with mingled emotions when he read this epistle. He thought it over for a few moments and then indorsed the letter, "Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for advice," and sent it to the War Department.

It went through the regular channels, and in due course came back with the following indorsement:

"Risk one eye. Elihu Root."

## CHILD'S PATHETIC LETTER.

### She Appeals to the Treasury to Redeem a Dollar Bill.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 29.—There are many pathetic appeals for help in the daily mail received at the Treasury Department, but a letter to-day from a little girl brought tears to the eyes of the old clerk whose duty it was to open and read it. It was from a little girl, and was as follows:

"Dear Mr. Treasurer: Inclosed you will find a very old $1 bill which my papa gave me when he died. It is the first he ever made when he first went into the dental business. He told me to keep it until I got hard up and needed it.

"Papa has been dead two years. I need it very much now. I took it to the bank and they said it was too old, but papa once told me all United States money could be exchanged at Washington. Papa was all through the Treasury about four years ago, with mamma. Maybe you met papa—he was a thirty-third degree Mason.

"We had lots of money then, but papa was sick two years, and Artie was sick two years, and it took nearly all our money. So now I must send this to you to exchange for a new dollar bill, for I need it. Poor papa would feel so bad if he knew we were in need of that dollar. It is not too old for you to exchange, is it? Now, good-bye, from LITTLE ——.

A new bill was sent in exchange, and there was a hint that something else went with it.

## ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

### J. C. McReynolds of Tennessee Succeeds James M. Beck, Resigned.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Attorney General Knox has appointed J. C. McReynolds of Tennessee Assistant Attorney General of the United States to succeed James M. Beck, resigned.

Mr. McReynolds is a Nashville lawyer, forty-two years of age, and formerly lived in Washington as the private secretary to Senator Jackson of Tennessee, who subsequently became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

## RETIRES EXEQUATURES.

### Probability That Venezuela's Action May Displease Some Powers.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Information has reached the State Department from Caracas to the effect that the Venezuelan Government has retired the exequatures of several foreign Consuls on the ground of alleged interference in the internal affairs of the country. The Consuls are: Von Pepp, German Consul at Maracaibo, A German merchant and head of a German firm in Ciudad Bolivar, Germany, Consul at La Guayra, German Consul at Puerto Cabello, and Austro-Hungarian Consul at Puerto Cabello.

## VENEZUELAN ARBITRATOR NAMED.

### Queen Wilhelmina Appoints Dr. Barge as Umpire on American Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Queen Wilhelmina has notified the United States Government that she has appointed Dr. Charles Augustinus Henri Barge to act as umpire in the arbitration between the United States and Venezuela of American claims. Dr. Barge formerly was the Dutch Governor of Curacao.

## AMONG THE WATER COLORS.

### What Won the Solitary Prize—Some Figure Pieces and Landscapes—Memorial to H. Farrer.

THIRD NOTICE.

Mysterious are the workings of the jury on prizes. The Evans prize, at the exhibition of the American Water Color Society, is deserved to Mr. Colin Campbell Cooper for his townscape in Manhattan Borough, taken on Broad Street, looking toward the down-town end. The great height of the skyscrapers in this view partly, but only partly, accounts for a perspective and a composition somewhat unfortunate. It is as if the picture were top-heavy. In his desire to insist on the immensity of the buildings, he has neglected the foreground, so that the picture has a look of instability, owing to the contracted appearance of the objects in the nearest plane. This is not so noticeable in two Philadelphia townscapes by his hand, showing Broad Street in that city and South Penn Square. But none is worthy of the prize, for they are little more than carefully painted views from two cities with pleasing colorations, which some day will have historical value.

"Old Rose Leaves," by Miss Frances D. Mast, is the figure of an old lady in bygone habiliments. Her face is not happily painted so far as the flesh-tints are concerned, but what a charming color scheme we get from the dusky-red roses in the curtain before which she sits, and similar notes on the old-fashioned bonnet! Her black skirt and shawl bring these colors out. The "Mary of Nazareth" is an Oriental garden, clad in long robe, mantle, and wimple, with a big jar at her feet, has good out-door feeling, as far as sunlight is concerned, yet lacks atmosphere and harmony of colors. Curiously enough, Mr. Kinzett falls into the same mistake Theset did when he began to execute scenes in Palestine. He has introduced the American aloe, with its bayoneted leaves and serrated edges, typical of the Levant, without realizing that it is an invader from the West, about the shores of the Mediterranean, like many other useful and ornamental plants.

One of the nicest bits of broad, harmonious painting here is from an unexpected quarter, from Mr. Percy Moran. "Good-bye, September" is so different in method and feeling from his ordinary pictures of maidens and manikins in fancy dress that one looks for the signature to make sure there is no mistake. "La Iota," by Mr. F. Luis Mora, is a little girl with castanets accompanying the dance, while two men and a girl in the background applaud or play the guitar. It is an illustration, but a lively one, quite well drawn. "A Reverie," by William Sommer, is a figure not without sentiment, worthy of note.

Edward E. Dattmer supplies one of the few purely pictorial representations of "Beaching the Whale." A faithful representation of the scene in some port like New Bedford, with the old man in sporting, standing on the boat near the bow of the vessel as it negotiates to a wharf, "December Evening," by Mr. Martin Fox, is a tender bit of sentiment in tenderness, and along with it, perhaps before it, might be mentioned "Melting Snow in March," by Charles Monte-Gomez, the able way he has indicated great stretches of hills set with woodlands and crowned them with a delicately felt, greyish sky.

"Twilight," by Thomas R. Manley, is another thoughtful bit, and in a very different vein one may admire for other qualities the "North Dakota Bad Lands," by Hugh G. Jones. Shy with color is the "September" by Miss Burlida Lozier. In France, in which a girl is picking some red near a farm. Fine are "The Isle of Summer" and "New England Pasture Village, Afternoon," by George Wharton Edwards. Charles Warren Eaton exhibits work from Italy, Belgium, and America, among which "On the Brenta Canal" is remarkable for its arrangement, its pleasing greyness, and painting of still water. "Sunset," by J. Wells Champney is a delightful bit called "A Courtyard," easily and broadly painted, and with excellent color. The Dutch room interior, with girl looking out on a snowy scene, called "Yesterday Turns," is interesting as a subject. It is by Sidney E. Dunlavy. Another, by Mr. Dunleigh, his "After Rain," a landscape has fine atmospheric values and clouds that look surcharged with moisture. Mr. Thomas Allen sends a "Dartmoor" landscape from Boston, and Mr. A. T. Bricher three views of the environs of Gloucester. Much taste and sentiment go to make up Mr. William M. Derrick's "Forest Path" and "Over the Hills." Somewhat in the style of Redfield, but very good in the drawing by Miss Paula E. Himmelsbach is the old peasant woman and girl with tapers, called "The Close of Day."

The late Henry Farrer is honored with a wall to himself, where seventeen water colors by his hand are ranged above the wreath of laurel. They show his truthfulness in painting the golden glow of early summer.

## EXHIBIT OF JAPANESE ARMOR.

### Notable Collection Shown in the Museum of Arts—State and Newly Acquired Pottery Displayed.

Several important additions to the collections at the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be placed on exhibition for the first time with the opening to-morrow of the annual Spring rearrangement. Most notable of these is the collection of specimens of old Japan, in the south gallery, on the west side of the new west wing. It will have been installed in the Museum before the return of Prof. Bashford Dean, of Columbia University, Lucia C. Mauran, the Museum's lecturer, and Samuel Isham, the writer.

This collection is unsurpassed in this country and probably has hardly an equal in the world. It represents armor of all kinds of the periods from about 1200 A. D. to the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the use of armor reached its final decline. Among the specimens is a suit of plate armor with a complete full armor of the Prince of Arima, formerly the Mr. McGraw, whose heirs are one of the most substantial of his kind in Japan, and a helmet out of number.

Another of the new collections to be on exhibition is a gift of the family of Stephen D. Tucker. This is a valuable and almost complete collection of Japanese pottery of the seventeenth century, dating from the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is in a set of cases in Gallery 20 and is arranged that the display on exhibition is pointed out by actual use.

In the pottery collection the last of the additions are the pottery vases, jars, and bowls, the gift of Mr. Arthur Gordon Tucker, brother of Stephen D. Tucker. This collection is also unsurpassed in this country and probably has hardly an equal in the world. It represents specimens of the pottery of Japan from the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the use of armor reached its final decline. Among the specimens is a suit of plate armor with a complete full armor of the Prince of Arima, formerly the Mr. McGraw, whose heirs are one of the most substantial of his kind in Japan, and a helmet out of number.

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## FINANCES OF YARMOUTH

### Mrs. Thaw Fully Explains the Marriage Settlements.

#### Bride's Fortune in Trust—Earl and Countess Sail After He Arranges to Pay Debts.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 29.—Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the Countess of Yarmouth, to-day issued a statement regarding financial matters concerned in the recent marriage of her daughter to the English nobleman. It is as follows:

"There is one line of romance—to call it by so harsher term—largely indulged in by newspapers which The Associated Press is asked to correct. The particular instance now referred to is that of the 'settlement' in connection with the marriage of the Earl of Yarmouth. Briefly the facts are these: [Each is put into a separate paragraph in order to be more clearly understood:]

"Miss Thaw, now the Countess of Yarmouth, at the death of her father was left (as was each of his five children by his second marriage) with an independent fortune of nearly $500,000. Half of this amount was immediately put into trust for each child, the income only to be available during their lifetime.

"Part of the remaining half of the fortune of each of these children consists of one-tenth share each in the William Thaw Coke Trust, which is tied up absolutely and irrevocably, save as to income.

"What is known as the 'free estate' of Miss Thaw, amounting to about one-half of the whole estate, has been, by consent of herself and Lord Yarmouth, formed into a third trust, to be managed by the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Pittsburg, together with one individual trustee.

"The income from all three trusts will be paid to the Countess of Yarmouth, except a small supplementary fractional income (nothing like what at various times has been stated), which she, without suggestion from the other side, allotted to the Earl himself.

"In case of her death it is arranged that the trust fund, about one-fifth of the total estate will be paid over to or invested for the benefit of the title and estate of Hertford, to which should he outlive his father, the Earl will succeed.

"These are the plain, unvarnished facts, given through The Associated Press by Mrs. Thaw herself. At no time has there been any hitch whatever because of financial questions; neither has there been any demand made by the Earl or his family, the whole being arranged by Miss Thaw and her own family, a proper recognition of the position the Earl and his Countess will occupy.

"The whole discussion by the newspapers has been simply a feeling about in the dark. Not one item of information has been given out heretofore by any one. The freedom with which 'facts' are thrown about by printers is typical of the age."

The Earl of Yarmouth and his bride sailed for Europe yesterday on the St. Paul. Despite reports in circulation that creditors wanted to seize the Earl's baggage, it was not interfered with either at the Hotel Lorraine, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, or at the American Line pier.

It was stated by friends of the Earl of Yarmouth that the latter's father, the Marquis of Hertford, had provided funds to liquidate the young man's indebtedness here, and this statement was corroborated by Col. Stephen H. Olin, a lawyer at 32 Nassau Street, who remarked:

"There is no occasion for all this talk. The Earl has contracted a few little debts such as might be incurred by any one traveling. I don't think they aggregate to exceed $500. I have been authorized to settle all claims against the Earl."

The young nobleman was quite cheerful when seen on the St. Paul, and said to reporters:

"I don't owe much here and I don't want any dun. I don't expect any, as my lawyer is here to meet anybody who may have a claim against me. My father has given Col. Olin money to pay my debts and I want it understood that my wife is not paying them for me. After I leave, if any other creditors have claims against him to go to Col. Olin, who will settle the bill."

## D. F. McMAHON IS MARRIED.

Ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, Tammany Hall leader in the Seventeenth District and Chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization, was married yesterday at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. The bride was Miss Mary E. McCarthy, a niece of ex-United States Marshal John H. McCarthy. The Rev. Father Charles E. McMahon, Jr., a son of the bridegroom, served as best man at his father's nuptials. The bridesmaid was Miss Rosalie McQuade, a daughter of Judge McQuade, while Bernard Naughton, a business associate of Mr. McMahon, was best man. The bride has been a home with her uncle at the Hotel Wellington.

Mr. McMahon was a widower, his first wife having died about two years ago. He was one of the Tammany triumvirate appointed after the retirement of Richard Croker as leader.

## WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

### Pryor—Gardner.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 29.—In the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows this afternoon Miss Frances C. Gardner, daughter of the late Judge William C. Gardner, was married to Joseph Elmer Pryor of Newark by the Rev. James J. Hall. Many persons prominent socially in the Oranges, Newark, and Elizabeth attended a reception in the residence of Mrs. Gardner. Miss Jean Gardner, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She wore a gown of white silk mousseline de soie, trimmed with lace, and a black picture hat. The bride's gown was of gray crepe de chine, with appliques of white chiffon cross. The bride was given away by her brother, William C. Gardner. The ushers were John A. Pryor and Frank Ellsworth Weigand of Orange. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Robert L. Pryor, brother of the bridegroom.

### Moloney—Burtt.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ORANGE, N. J., April 29.—The marriage of Miss Cecilia Frances Burtt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron F. Burtt of 53 Eason Avenue, and Thomas Jerome Moloney was solemnized in St. John's Church at noon today by the Rev. M. J. McDonald. Owing to the recent death of the brother of the bride-groom the ceremony was attended only by members of the two families. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. The bride's gown was of white silk mousseline de soie, trimmed with lace. She was attended by her sister, Miss Susan E. Burtt, as maid of honor, whose gown was similar to the bride's, with lace. William Moloney, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

### Stewart—Grant.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWARK, N. J., April 29.—Miss Alice Harbor Grant and Charles Howard Stewart were married in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church this evening by the Rev. Dr. Dillingham of Chatham, N. J., who was assisted by the Rev. Timothy Prescott, pastor of the church. The bride was attended by Miss Grace Unger, her cousin, and Miss Elizabeth Stowe and Miss Dieffenbach were bridesmaids. The bridesmaids' gowns were of white silk mousseline de soie, trimmed with lace. Miss Florence Day, and Miss Anna Hurd, and the ushers were Howard D. Stewart, brother of the bride; Frank Huff of Orange, Isaac Wilder of Orange, and Frederick Hamilton of Elizabeth. A reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles Crane, at 13 Sherman Avenue.

### Moore—Owen.

Miss Edith H. Moore and Miss Edith H. Owen, daughter of Dr. Henry M. Owen of Owen, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, No. 40 West Fifty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Johan Sexton, a cousin of the bride. Mrs. Johan Sexton, a cousin of the bride, was matron of honor, and Robert A. Taylor and the Misses Bryant and Ethel Bowers were the other attendants. Frederick Moore was his brother's best man and the ushers were Clarence Hall, Howard Sanford Smith, William Floyd, Jr., and Mr. Appleton.

### Kelley—Hall.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ORANGE, N. J., April 29.—At St. Peter's Church this afternoon Miss Mary Hall, daughter of Mrs. Charles Hall of Orange, was married to Edward Kelley of Boston by the Rev. Dr. Walter W. Battershall officiating.

The bridal party consisted of the ushers, the Rev. J. Walter Sylvester, Edward Pruyn, Van Rensselaer Irving, Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer, and John Hun of this city and Mr. Sheldon of New York City; the bridesmaids, Miss Tremaine and Miss Mabel Tremaine of Auburn, Miss Kelley of New York City, Miss Alice Jones, Miss Ruth Pruyn, and Miss Morton of this city; the maid of honor, Miss Katherine Hun, sister of the bride, and the bride escorted by her uncle, Dr. Henry Hun, who gave her in marriage. The groomsman was Dr. Shaw.

### Gordon—Kuhn.

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

LONDON, April 29.—Miss Mary Hamilton Kuhn, daughter of the late Charles Kuhn of Philadelphia, was married today at Twickenham to Rowland Huntly Gordon, son of the late Cosmo William Gordon of this city.

A reception at the residence of Reginald Ward, Fulwell Park, followed the ceremony. There were 150 guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ponsonby, Lady Hart, the Earl and Countess of Romney, Mrs. Burrowes, Mrs. Ronalds, Baron and Baroness Stern, Miss Freeman Schultz, and C. Delaroche Francis.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Miss Mary Kuhn is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Kuhn of Philadelphia. On her father's side she is descended from Andrew Hamilton, who built the Woodlands, and also from Lady Johnson, who was Miss Franks, of this city.

The bride and her mother have lived abroad much of late years.

### Fraser—Wilcox.

Alfred August Fraser, Jr., and Miss Grace Armitage Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin A. Wilcox, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. A reception in the residence of the bride's parents on Madison Avenue followed. The bride had Miss Caroline Wilcox, a sister, as her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Fraser, a sister of the bridegroom, Miss Lucy Fromont, Miss Josephine Smith, Miss Edith Smith, Miss Lesinsky, and Miss Helen Fountain. The bridegroom's brother, Alexander V. Fraser, was his best man, and the ushers were Eugene Fromont, Thomas R. Fisher, Walter M. Silleck, Brown Dewsnap, Palmer Brooks, and Horace N. Stevens.

### McClougham—Flintoft.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWARK, N. J., April 29.—Miss Alice Isabel Flintoft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Flintoft, and Dr. George Howard McClougham were married in the home of the bride's parents, at 116 Chester Avenue, this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lincoln, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Woodside. The maid of honor was Miss Maude Flintoft, sister of the bride, and Dr. Charles Pittinger was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Anna Jackson, Miss Adelaide Clark, Miss Florence Smith, Miss Mary Grimes of this city, and Miss Florence Ohlmeyer of New York. The usher was Percy Wire, brother-in-law of the bridegroom.

### Trueheart—Stone.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—The marriage of Miss Mary Stone, daughter of William F. Stone, Collector of the Port and leader of the Republican Party in Baltimore, to Philip White Trueheart took place at 8 o'clock this evening at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. T. S. Bowers of the Clark Memorial Church performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Johnston, pastor of the First Congregation.

Among the guests were the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw, Senator and Mrs. Louis M. McComas, and Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Stranahan of New York.

### Riker—Riker.

Henry Ingersoll Riker, son of Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, and Miss May Jackson Riker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence Riker, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 in the Church of the Incarnation by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, and a reception in the home of the bride's parents in West Fifty-seventh Street followed. The attendants were Mrs. W. D. Bullard, Jr., Mrs. Robert Struthers, Jr., Miss Isabel Donaldson, Miss Llewellyn Parsons, Albert L. Riker, C. L. Riker, Edward Dickmars, John Riker, D. S. Riker, R. R. Greaves, S. T. Gilford, Dr. J. R. Waiting, Jr., and Alfred Swayne.

### Comstock—Wilson.

The marriage of Paul Comstock of Richmond, Ind., and Miss Ella Willard Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, took place yesterday in the home of the parents of the bride at 37 West Eighty-sixth Street, the Rev. Anthony Evans performing the ceremony, after which there was a small reception. Miss Marie Wilson, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor and her only attendant. Reid Pell was the best man and Sterling S. Beardsley and Dr. Philip Bissell were the ushers.

### Frank—Blatt.

Miss Lucia Blatt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Blatt of 120 Park Avenue, and Isaac Frank were married in the Savoy last evening. The bride's gown was of white satin crêpe de chene, with duchesse and point lace. The best man was Max Frank, and the maid of honor was Miss Hattie Blatt, whose gown was of Flemish lace, with pearl ornaments. The Rev. Dr. Moses performed the ceremony. After the marriage, members of the family and relatives to the number of sixty-four enjoyed a dinner.

### Root—White.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREENWICH, Conn., April 29.—A quiet house wedding occurred at the residence of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Josiah Strong in Greenwich this afternoon, when Miss Helen Henry White, second daughter of Capt. W. J. and Mrs. Mary Helen White of Dallas, Texas, was married to Robinson Tyler Root of Greenwich and New York. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Strong.

### Schilling—Debler.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 29.—Miss Anna Debler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Debler, was married this afternoon in St. John's Church, Orange, to Charles J. Schilling of Orange. Miss Clara Debler, a sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid, and the best man was Lawrence Schilling, a brother of the bridegroom.

### Reily—Harrison.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—Miss Louise Hazall Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Harrison, was married to-day to George Wolf Reily of Harrisburg, Penn. The ceremony was performed at 3:30 o'clock at Old St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Richard Whittingham of Cecil County, Md.

## THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, April 29.—Mrs. James P. Kernochan, who had expected to go abroad this Summer, has changed her plans and will be at her Newport villa, Sea View, as usual.

Robert M. Cushing and family arrived tonight at their villa, near Bailey's Beach, for the Summer.

Edward N. Taller of New York is here for a brief visit.

George H. Norman arrived from Aiken, S. C., to-day.

Louis Cabot and family of Boston have arrived at the Hilltop Cottage for several weeks' stay.

Mrs. William G. Weld has arrived at her cottage, on Bellevue Avenue.

E. Rollins Morse, George H. Norman, Miss Martha Brokaw Brown of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorndike and W. Brewster of Boston are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Horace Morgan has gone to New York for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Lehr are expected at the Shields cottage, on Ochre Point, about the middle of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Hazard are at the Berge cottage.

The residence of Judge and Mrs. John Henry Hall, on Bellevue Avenue, is offered for sale. It is understood that they do not intend to return again.

## SON BORN TO MRS. MARTIN.

### Matron, Who Was Miss Lily Oelrichs, Becomes the Mother of a Boy.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, April 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin were made happy late last night by the birth of a son. Mrs. Martin was Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Oelrichs, and her marriage last July at St. Joseph's Church was one of the most prominent events of the social season at Newport.

As soon as the news of the birth became known to-day the florists were besieged with orders for flowers to be sent to the Cadwalader cottage, in which Mr. and Mrs. Martin are living. Mrs. Oelrichs was with her daughter when the birth took place. The mother and the baby, which weighed twelve pounds, are both doing well.

## WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday's Summer weather brought out an unusually large number of people, and the streets and avenue were gay with many carriages and the display of bright gowns. There were several weddings in town, and the lightest of garments in both texture and color were in evidence at all. To-day the chief wedding will be that of Miss Marian Hopkinson Smith and Heron Charles Goodhart.

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The attendants at the wedding of Miss Smith and Mr. Goodhart will be Miss Therese Keyser and Miss Vere Goodhart, William Van Deventer, Thomas S. Moore, Henry Van D. Moore, and John K. Mitchell, third, of Philadelphia. The wedding will take place at 3 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation, and Bishop Doane of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, will perform the ceremony. A small reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, 150 East Thirty-fourth Street, will follow the ceremony. Mr. Goodhart and his bride are booked to sail for Europe on May 27, and will travel there until August, when his leave of absence will expire. Mr. Goodhart is still attached to the British Embassy at Constantinople, but probably will receive an appointment elsewhere in August.

***

The wedding of Miss Harriet Taylor Taylor, daughter of H. A. C. Taylor, and Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, whose engagement was announced in Washington a few days since, will occur at the residence of the bride's father, in East Seventy-fourth Street, on Wednesday, May 20.

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The engagement is announced of Joseph P. Ord of this city and Miss Susan Vanderpoel, daughter of Mrs. Isaac Vanderpoel of Albany. Miss Vanderpoel is a niece of Mrs. S. Oakley Vanderpoel and a sister of Isaac Vanderpoel and Mrs. Marcus Hun. Mr. Ord is a Yale graduate, class of '78, and a member of the University Club.

***

Francis L. Patton, Jr., and Miss Jessie Campbell McIntyre, daughter of Ewen McIntyre, will be married to-day in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church. Robert Patton will be his brother's best man, and the matron of honor will be the bride's sister, Mrs. Henry Atterbury Smith.

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Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Henop for the wedding on May 19, in Grace Church, of their elder daughter, Miss Grace Seeley Henop, and Robb De Peyster Tytus.

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There were booked to sail yesterday on the Celtic the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Miss Van Wart, Miss Marie Huntington, Sir Michael Herbert, Mrs. Hitchcock and Centre Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and her daughter, Miss Mabel I. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Twobly, J. B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard Martin, Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and Alexander Bering.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt took a party to Ardsley yesterday on the coach Pioneer. Their guests were Miss Natica Rives, Miss Ives, Miss Nora Iselin and her cousin, Miss Therese Iselin, and Russell Perkins and Lawrence Perkins.

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The Madison Dances, organized by the Governors of the New Amsterdam Club, will be limited to 100 members. The club will give its first Scarsdale country party on Saturday, and a large number of members and guests will attend. Tea will be served at the clubhouse. Among the members of these "parties" are Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Williams, Miss Honor Barr, Miss Marietta Ludington, Miss Isabel Fowler, Miss Julia Calhoun, Miss Rosalie Jones, Miss Katherine Whitney, Miss Gertrude Lane, and Frank Brookfield, Mintura Post Collins, Warner Van Norden, H. S. Schley, and Dudley B. Lawrence.

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Mrs. George Law, who was in her usual health on Sunday evening, suddenly developed appendicitis and was operated on yesterday by Dr. Bull. Late last night Mrs. Law was said to be making the usual recovery.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin (Miss Lily Oelrichs) are receiving congratulations on the birth of a child, which event took place at Newport yesterday morning.

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The Adirondack Sewing Class is to have on Thursday of next week an Indian bazaar at Delmonico's, the proceeds of which are to go to the St. Andrew's Church, in the Adirondacks. Indian baskets will be a specialty. Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, the Misses Clark, and others are interested in it.

***

Another of to-day's weddings will be that of Miss Grace R. Quinby and Lester Wallace in St. James's Episcopal Church at 4 o'clock. Miss Mildred Smythe of Providence is to be the maid of honor and Miss Katharine B. Schley, Miss Edith Slayback, and Miss Grace Ball of New York and Miss Helen Potter of Philadelphia are to be the bridesmaids. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 317 West Seventy-sixth Street, will follow the church ceremony.

## GABRILOWITSCH'S LAST RECITAL.

At his last recital, given yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall, Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch afforded pleasure to a considerable audience by his refined and poetic presentation of an interesting list of pieces, beginning with Mendelssohn's Serious Variations, and including Beethoven's A flat sonata, Op. 110, Saint-Saëns's arrangement of a gavotte by Bach, Brahms's A major intermezzo, Op. 119; Chopin's G minor Ballade, Paderewski's caprice, "A la Scarlatti," a barcarolle by Liadow, a toccata by Leschetisky and Tausig, arrangement for two hands of Schubert's four-hand "Marche Militaire." The music was all particularly sympathetic to Mr. Gabrilowitsch's style, at its summit standing Beethoven's sonata, one of the tenderest and most poetic utterances in his later manner. In this the pianist brought his best qualities decisively forward: his pure, warm, and minutely shaded tone; his beautifully clear articulation, his fine sense of symmetry and structural development, and to these were added the higher qualities of delicate sympathy and perception of the emotional significance of the work. The interpretation seemed quite in the spirit of it—not eloquent, passionate, but intimate and penetrating, and thoroughly charming, sane, and wholesome.

The "Moodus noises" have just begun again up in Connecticut, they say, after a considerable period of silence; and similarly yesterday afternoon the Mendelssohn Hall noises, which are almost as mysterious in their way, made themselves heard again, having been suppressed all the season just closing. They disturbed Mr. Gabrilowitsch as much as they have disturbed others in the past, so that he stopped in the middle of the Beethoven sonata till they were silenced. Then he began again apparently none the worse for the interruption.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch's contributions to the pianoforte music heard here this Winter have been not only delightful in themselves but significant of the growth and refining of our artistic nature. When his visit shall be repeated it will be the hope of lovers of good music to find the growth continuing—for he is still a young man.

## STUART ROBSON IS DEAD

### Veteran Actor Succumbs to Heart Disease at Savoy Hotel.

#### Broke Down While on Tour and Closed His Season Saturday—Played with Barrett and the Booths.

Stuart Robson, with two exceptions the oldest actor on the American stage, died of heart disease at 7:15 o'clock last night at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Robson's death was not unexpected, either by himself or his friends. He broke down about two months ago, then recovered somewhat, and attempted to finish his tour in "The Comedy of Errors" and "The Henrietta." On Saturday night, at Auburn, N. Y., he again was unable to play, abandoned his tour, and on Monday came here to the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Robson then felt that his end was near, and said he wished he could die in harness on the stage itself. He grew worse yesterday afternoon and sent his love to his company, his manager, Daniel V. Arthur, and other friends before losing consciousness. His wife, his ten-year-old son Stuart, and his daughter, Mrs. Morton Crehore of Cohasset, Mass., were present at his death, the latter arriving just as he expired.

The funeral will be held at Cohasset, Mass., on Friday, and he will be buried there beside his old friend, Lawrence Barrett. At Mr. Robson's request there will be no religious services, but an address by some friend.

Stuart Robson was a page in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses before he became an actor. He was born in Annapolis, Md., March 4, 1836, and was christened Henry Rosbson Stuart. His father, Charles Stuart, was a Scotchman by descent and a lawyer by profession. His mother came of a well-known Maryland family.

Mr. Stuart moved to Baltimore soon after Stuart's birth, and the boy grew up in that city. The family resources made it necessary for the youth to do something, and he went to Washington and became a House page.

Mr. Robson's first theatrical experience was when, as a boy, in company with Edwin and John Wilkes Booth, John Sleeper Clark, and others, he rigged up a stage in a stable loft in Baltimore and gave shows to which boys were admitted for three cents and very little boys for two cents.

His first engagement was Jan. 5, 1852, as a member of the Baltimore Museum Company in a piece called "Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is," written to counteract the effect of Mrs. Stowe's work. His lines in this were tragic, but the effect on the audience was so comic that he veered to comedy forever.

For the next three years he played utility and small comedy in Keenan's Varieties Theatre, Washington Theatre, Olwyne's Museum, Troy, N. Y., and in 1856 he toured the Western circuit as leading comedian.

On this tour his success became assured and he reached New York in September, 1862, playing Bob in "Old Heads and Young Hearts" at Laura Keene's Theatre. Then he played for several years in Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Boston, and returned to New York for a long stay at the Union Square.

After a trip to England and various ventures, he and William Crane made a hit in Leonard Grover's Dime Boarding House, at the Park Theatre, New York, in 1877. Here began the twelve-year partnership of Robson & Crane, during which they produced a number of successful farces, besides "Twelfth Night," "The Comedy of Errors," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." In 1888 came Bronson Howard's "The Henrietta," expressly written for the two actors.

This partnership was dissolved the following year, Mr. Robson buying Mr. Crane's interest in "The Henrietta." He continued to star in this play, adding to his repertory in succeeding years "Is Marriage a Failure?" and "She Stoops to Conquer." In the season of 1898 he appeared in Augustus Thomas's comedy "The Meddler," and in 1900 in Opie Read's "The Jucklins"; then in "Oliver Goldsmith," and this season in "The Henrietta" and "The Comedy of Errors." He was to have been seen next season in "The Education of Mr. Pipp," a dramatization by Augustus Thomas of H. D. Gibson's drawings. In late years he has rarely been seen in New York, and hence was most popularly known on the road.

Stuart Robson's talent has never been overestimated by his contemporaries; indeed, it is doubted if it has ever been generally appreciated at its full worth. He has always been popular, but he has too often been regarded as simply an irresistibly funny man rather than a comedian of quite uncommon skill. Robson's success was not all due to his naturally droll countenance and his extraordinary voice, by any means. He understood his art and practiced it thoughtfully. Within a very limited range he was almost great. He had probably given life and humor to more bad parts than any other comedian who ever acquired so much distinction.

He was particularly happy in denoting in a comic mood the working of a slow intellect, and his simulation of perplexity and bewilderment was always delightful. His method was deliberate, and his acting was noteworthy for fine details. Young playgoers may recall his several capital scenes in "The Henrietta," as illustrating these qualities in his work.

We remember him best, not as Tony Lumpkin, or any other merry, boisterous fellow, but always as a simple-minded person, with no appreciation of humor whatever, commanding patiently, placidly against untoward obstacles. The humor of his burlesque Crosstree was in its perfect gravity. Shortcut, one of his best parts in the old farces, was an admirable delineation of the traits of a small, narrow-minded, unsophisticated shopkeeper, placed by strange circumstances in command of a man-of-war under orders.

Cornichet in "The Geneva Cross," hoping against hope for the requital of his love, and patiently bearing for its sake the trials of life in Paris during the Commune, with Jackass, which he did not like, as his only food; poor Moulinet, in "Rose Michel," bringing his kitten, his single treasure, as a gift to the one he loves, are comic personages created for us by Robson that seem to have a touch of real pathos as we look back at them now.

Robson's actually pathetic moments were few, of course, and his pathos was never exactly melting, but what there was of it was true and convincing. There was much quiet dignity in his portrayal of Hector Placide, the bashful suitor in "Led Astray," and some in his performance of Bertie Van Alstyne. He was an actor who will be gratefully remembered.

Mr. Robson's first wife, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Johnson of Baltimore, died in 1890, and a year later he married Miss Waldron, a member of his company. He is survived by her, a son, and a daughter. A brother, Thomas Stuart of Thomasville, Ga., is his only other near relative.

## ACTORS INSPIRED BY ELECTRICITY.

Someone suggested not so very long ago the value that might accrue to the modern theatre by an application of hypnotic influence to the players engaged. It was pointed out that by means of psychic suggestion or some other equally vague scientific process actors and actresses possessed of only ordinary ability might be made to shine in the limelight with the refulgent brilliancy of a Bernhardt, a Duse, or a Salvini. In the absence of any practical demonstration of the value of such a process for the transformation of wooden actors into things of flesh, blood, and human emotions one may consistently refuse to accept such premises at their face value. What's the use, anyhow? Especially as New York is now enjoying the privilege of witnessing a method of dramatic inspiration which is no longer merely theoretical.

Prof. Powell's electric theatre, now on view at the Eden Musee, is a fact. What is more—it is both unique and entertaining. The professor has succeeded in endowing inanimate manikins with singularly life-like attributes, and they perform with much of the skill and grace of living entertainers.

When the curtain rises on the wee little theatre a pretty garden scene is disclosed. The orchestra plays a lively air. A toy terrier—a live one—walks solemnly to the centre of the stage. Then the dog's back is seated a tink manikin not much larger than the average doll, possibly a little more than a foot in height. The manikin quickly dismounts and bows gravely to the audience. Then he raises his hand and the dog stands on its hind feet. The manikin puts the animal through its paces with all of the gestures used by live trainers of animals, and were it not for the diminutive nature of the figure, one might readily imagine it as being alive. Then the little animal trainer raises one foot after another and the dog circles in and out between his legs. He bends down and the dog jumps over his back. Once again the "trainer" bows gravely to the people in front and, mounting his canine steed, disappears from view.

Then a pompous little figure gorgeously bedecked in flowered satin makes his appearance. He stalks to the centre of the stage and assumes a tragic pose. He rolls his eyes and opens his mouth, and a deep bass voice is heard singing a plaintive love song. The contrast between the wee figure of the supposed singer and the big voice is decidedly amusing. But it is in the acting that the figure excels, and it demonstrates the practical value of the electric school of acting. The singer extends his arms on a line horizontal with his body; then he brings the palms together in a manner suggestive of the deepest emotion. And when his hands go to his eyes the imaginative spectator can almost see the tears.

Thus far Prof. Powell's actors have devoted themselves to vaudeville, but, after the exhibition of this particular performer, there seems to be no reason why the little company should not soon gratify artistic longings by appearing in a more pretentious style of entertainment. A performance of Maeterlinck's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," or "Hamlet" by Prof. Powell's players ought to be an inspiring spectacle. And really the players, despite their size, would probably be quite as satisfying as others who have essayed the intellectual drama in the metropolis.

The headliner of this particular entertainment is a little actress who provides an entertainment similar to that which brought fame and fortune to Loie Fuller. The lights are lowered and the little creature—a petite blonde—floats gently to the stage. She wears diaphanous drapery, and as the music starts she begins to dance, changing colored lights being made to reflected on her draperies. Many of Miss Fuller's dance arts are here reproduced in miniature scale, and when the dancing figure is draped in the American colors there is a touch of patriotism.

In contrast to the little figure executes the fire dance, with spectacular lighting effects.

From what could be learned of the company yesterday it is a model organization in every respect. The performers attend strictly to the professional duties, and it is said that professional jealousy is absolutely unknown among them. Another feature of the electric method which probably will commend itself to all those who care anything to do with the practical side of the theatre is the fact that not once since the company was organized has there been the least complaint from the players with regard to the rôles assigned to them, nor have they ever questioned the right of one another to time on the programme or the centre of the stage.

It thus may be readily inferred that the electric school not only has advantages on the artistic side, but is a valuable factor in the more practical concerns of the theatre. And, perhaps, here after all is the solution of the National theatre problem. For with actors so inspired, yet willing to play any and every part to which they are assigned, without question of bickerings, anything would seem possible.

## NEWS OF OPERA AND DRAMA.

The amount of money given by the Maurice Grau opera company to its old employes upon the occasion of its final performance Monday night was larger that at first supposed. In fact the amount must have been almost equal to one-half of the receipts at that performance. F. G. Latham, Mr. Grau's assistant, received about $2,000, while Ernest Goerlitz, his business manager, received about $1,500. Max Hirsch, the Treasurer, was also handsomely remembered, as was Edward Mulvehill, the baggage master, and so on down to the office boys, who got $20 each. Even Henry Shad, formerly in the Opera House box office, but now at Belasco's Theatre, heard from Mr. Grau.

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Just previous to the sailing of Mr. Van Rooy, the baritone, with the other members of the Grau company Tuesday, he was engaged by Heinrich Conried for the next season at the Metropolitan.

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Ben Greet yesterday began rehearsals for the open air presentation of "As You Like It," to be given at South Field, Columbia University, May 14, in aid of the University Settlement Kindergarten. Miss Matthison, now playing Everyman, will be the Rosalind, Robert Lorraine the Orlando, and Mr. Greet will play the part of Jacques. The rest of the cast will be made up of members of the "Everyman" company, now playing at the Garden Theatre.

The authorities of Wellesley College have just arranged with Mr. Greet to give a pastoral play there following the "As You Like It" performance in this city. Mr. Greet had four old plays to select from, and he will probably make a choice of "The Sad Shepherd," by Ben Jonson.

***

Theodore Burt Sayre, who reads plays for Charles Frohman, is incorrectly credited with having rejected for Mr. Frohman Augustus Thomas's successful farce, "The Earl of Pawtucket." Yesterday a young man walked into Mr. Sayre's office and abruptly demanded if he were the man who had refused that farce. When Mr. Sayre assured him that he had not the visitor said he "guessed he had a fighting chance," deposited two plays on the table, and walked out.

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The new historical play by Lloyd Osbourne and Austen Strong will be used by Martin Harvey in May to open the Royalty Theatre, London, which he has taken from Kate Smiley.

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If Olga Nethersole plays in America at all next season it will probably not be in "Sappho," as previously stated, but in a Jean Richepin play which Mr. Craigie is adapting.

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Charles B. Dillingham has engaged Louise Gunning to be prime donna of the Frank Daniels opera company next season.

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Pietro Mascagni has arranged with Sigismund Eifred of Milwaukee to write the book for his next opera, which is based upon the wars of Southern Italy during the thirteenth century, and is patriotic in theme.

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One of the first of the authors to run away to country houses is Frances Aymar Matthews, who has gone to Maine for the Summer. She will probably not be at Daly's Monday night to see the opening of her second Broadway play, "When My Lady Peggy Goes to Town."

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The date of the opening of "The Gibson Girl," Blanche Ring's first starring venture, has been decided upon for about May 12 at the Knickerbocker. "Mr. Blue Beard" will run until May 16.

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Two hundred and fifty members of Company A of the Children's Aid Society will attend the Friday night performance of "There and Back" at the Princess Theatre.

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The new Shubert extravaganza, "The Runaways," with its company of 125 persons, left yesterday for Baltimore, where it will be produced to-night at the Academy of Music.

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Vesta Tilley will sail for America, to enter upon her engagement with Liebler & Co., in August, on the Cedric. The London managers have arranged to give her a public dinner at the Carlton Hotel, just prior to her sailing.

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Ten years ago Annie Ward Tiffany, who has made a success as Mrs. Woffington in "Pretty Peggy" at the Herald Square Theatre, starred in a drama called "The Shadows of a Great City," under the management of Charles H. and Thomas Hoffman. Next season the Jefferson brothers are to revive the old play and have offered Miss Tiffany her original part of Biddy Rouse.

## IN THE SHOPS.

There are delightful things in belt buckles, brand-new, imported ones, which cost $10. They are of silver-gilt and silver-bronze for the most part. There is silver for a basis, anyhow, and the outside of the metal is colored according to the subject. The buckles are solid, heavy, and in animal designs. They are indescribable, or, rather, it is not possible in a description to give an idea of their attractiveness. Who would think of two kids with their heads together, the full figure of the animals, not the heads alone, as worth while in a belt buckle, or as anything but unpleasant. But, as a matter of fact, the design is one of the best and will be delightfully smart with a shirtwaist suit.

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There is a pair of eagles on another buckle, and others with pairs of doves. One of the eagles has the beads apart, and another buckle which is good has the figure of an owl, the full length body with feet and the wings spread on either side. All the animals have red eyes, and there is a certain style about them which makes them well worth the $10, if one can afford to indulge in these expensive belt fads. The buckles will not become common.

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There are odd, quaint things in art nouveau designs, a little different from the heads of languishing maidens that have been so prevalent, and these are good, too, but only half as good, and cost half the price, $5.

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One of the prettiest varieties of opera glass bags costs $5. These are charming. They are suede, in a sort dull green or tan, and are lined with different colors, some with red, some with pink and others with pale green. The bags are the flat kind, regular bag shape with two straight sides. The front side has a design of flowers upon it, fleur de lis, in some instances, small, and delicately done, and merely outlined in a color a little deeper than that of the bag. The suede is cut out between the flowers, and beneath the design in one color to match the lining of the bag, which shows slightly at the top. Here and there in the design are set small jewels the color of the silk beneath. There are ribbons for drawing up the mouth of the purse, and together they are a very pretty bag. They have been out for a long time.

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Attractive flower fans cost $1. These are rather small, spread-and-shut fans with flowers in silk of different colors so that the fans look like clusters of flowers when they are closed.

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Other handsome and inexpensive fans, also of the open-and-shut variety, have plain backs and a colored design on the front of female figures surrounded with floral designs. These have plain uncolored wooden sticks and cost 25 cents.

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Other fans with the same decoration but with bone sticks cost 59 cents.

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A new style table book rack costs $2.50. This is in the form of a medium-sized bear, half as long again as it is wide and with one side missing. The books go in this side and rise half their height above the other sides. One of the

Amusements.

CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
THE GREAT MILITARY TOURNAMENT.
Management Military Athletic League.
TO-NIGHT, Grand Review of Troops by Rear Admiral FREDERICK ROGERS, U. S. Navy, followed by Exhibition Drill, 43rd Reg. Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Canadian Militia; Sough Riding and Music Drill by Band of 65 Pieces; Drill by 8th U. S. Infantry, Drill by U. S. Marine Corps, Bridge Building by 22nd Engineers, N. G. N. Y.; Exhibition by Torpedo Detachment, 10th B. A., N. G. N. Y.; Drill by 2nd Naval Battalion, Exhibition Drill by First Naval Corps, Artillery Drill by 27th Battery, U. S. A.
NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.
Athletic Events begin 2:30 o'clock, followed by REVIEW AND MILITARY PROGRAMME
Adm. 50c. cents. Reserved seats, $1.00, $1.50.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
With Entire Military Programme.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents GEORGE ADE'S New Play
THE SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall.
MATINEE FRIDAY | EDMUND RUSSELL in HAMLET.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Last 4 Evgs., 8:20. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
JOHN DREW | THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
Saturday—Last Night of the Present Empire.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TO-NIGHT 225TH TIME IN NEW YORK
CHARLES HAWTREY A MESSAGE FROM MARS

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
THE 15th CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. EVERYMAN.

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St. nr. 5th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-day & Saturday.
Geo. Broadhurst's A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.
Greatest Comedy.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last 3 Evgs., 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL in MICE & MEN.
NEXT MONDAY SEAT SALE 9 A. M. THIS MORNING.
A Comedy of New York Life of To-day.
SKIPPER & CO. WALL STREET.
INTRODUCING MACLYN ARBUCKLE.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
HENRY MILLER THE TAMING OF HELEN.
NEXT MONDAY SEAT SALE 9 A. M. TO-DAY.
The Original Comedian
EZRA KENDALL
As Joe Bitler,
THE NEW YORK BUTTER.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8:00 P. M. sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:00.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of
MR. BLUE BEARD 118th time To-night.

VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Last 3 Nights
Blanche WALSH in RESURRECTION
NEXT MONDAY 8:15. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO will present
WARFIELD in "THE AUCTIONEER." Seats Selling.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
Special Prices Wed. Mats., 50c. to 1.50.
Henry W. Savage's New Musical Comedy Success
PRINCE OF PILSEN

Harlem | Amelia Bingham Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Op. House. | "THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON."
NEXT WEEK—JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Presenting Mon., Tues. & Thurs. Evs. & Sat. Mat. "Rip Van Winkle." Wed. & Fri. Evgs., "The Rivals." Sat. night, "Cricket on the Hearth" & "Lend Me 5 Shillings." Seats ready. Mail orders received if accompanied by Postal or Express money order, and self-addressed stamped envelope.

DOCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS, 25c. 50c. EVERY AFT. & EVE., 25c.
First Big All-Star Vaudeville. 5th —The Cherry Pickers
Only 4 Shop Girl. 25th Week of Vaudeville

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 2 WEEKS.
THE SUBURBAN
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15.

CIRCLE 60th and Broadway. 2:15—Daily—8:15.
McINTYRE & HEATH—NAT. M. WILLS
AND OTHER ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE ACTS.

Mendelssohn Hall, This (Thursday) Aft. at 3.
Piano ONLY APPEARANCE
Recital BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER
Management, Henry Wolfsohn
Box Seats $3 and $1.50 at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

BELASCO THEATRE Mat. Saturday 2.
To-night, 154th time.
LAST EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY, MAY 7.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS
BLANCHE BATES in

DALY'S At 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15.
LAST WEEK OF GEORGE ADE'S COMEDY
THE SLIM PRINCESS
Next Mon., May 4, CECIL SPOONER in MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 50th St. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ. Every Wed. and Sat. mat. with Montgomery & Stone. SEATS, 1.50

Manhattan B'way & 43d St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

THE DEWEY 14th ST. Matinee To-day.
RICE & BARTON'S GAYETY CO.
Vol. 2254-18. Sun. Night, Grand Concert, 25c. 50c.

PRINCESS, B'way & 29th. Mats. To-day & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.
THERE & BACK. "Keep audience laughing at it. EVANS & HOPPER all evening.—Herald. 8:20—"THE MAN WHO STOLE THE CASTLE."

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Sat.
GRACE GEORGE in Pretty Peggy

LIJOU B'way 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.

AMERICAN 42d St. and 8th Av. Next Week Resurrection
BARBARA FRIETCHIE
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

14th Street Theatre, Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE 4 COHANS in Their BEST Play.
REMAINING FOR OFFICE

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Wonderful Electric Theatre. At. 5 & Ev.

F&S Hurtig & Seamon's W. 125th St. Mat. Mallett & Fuller, Midgley & Carlisle & the Great Alexina Sis.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEES EVERY DAY 25c. MISS MULTON.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 25—GREAT ACTS—50. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. TRACY, THE OUTLAW. Next Week—HAPPY HOOLIGAN.

GRAND DE WOLF HOPPER Next Week—KING DODO.

Irving Place Theatre, Last week but one. Famous Operetta Co. Last 3 times. DIE FLEDERMAUS. Next & last week, "THE GEISHA."

WEST END | "SHORE ACRES."

Ave. Mat. To-day. In the Shadow of Night. Next Week—"MICKEY FINN."


## The Turf.

### METROPOLITAN JOCKEY CLUB

RACES TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE TO-DAY.
Leave L. I. R. R. Ferry, foot of E. 34th St., for Belmont Park, via L. I. R. R. Leave Manhattan Transfer (Penn. Station) 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00 P. M. Leave Flatbush Av. 12:05, 12:35, 1:05, 1:35, 2:05 P. M. Leave Atlantic Av. 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10 P. M. Leave Fulton St. 12:20, 12:50, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20 P. M. Leave Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, 12:25, 12:55, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25 P. M. Leave Broadway, Long Island City, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30 P. M. Trains will leave Belmont Park for the City (Penn. Station) at 3:30 P. M. Tickets, including admission to Belmont Park, for sale at Long Island Railroad ticket offices, Manhattan Transfer (Penn. Station), Flatbush Av., Atlantic Av., Fulton St., Hamilton Ferry, Broadway, Long Island City, and at Belmont Park. Tickets, including admission to Belmont Park, will be on

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

Capt. Silas W. Sparrow, Ordnance Department, now serving in the Washington Providence, and on official business pertaining to the construction of seacoast guns.

A board of officers is convened to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on the 4th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lebo, Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Major Lewis Sorley, Capt. John V. White, First Lieut. Howard C. Landers, Artillery Corps, and First Lieut. John L. Hines, Artillery Corps. Lieut. Col. Lebo will report for examination to Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Kent, President of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. William W. Flynn and Second Lieut. [illegible] are detailed as members of the general court convened to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 77, April 1, 1903, from the War Department, vice Major Frank A. Edwards, Artillery Corps, and Captain Benson, relieved.

Capt. Frank Weyherby, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 77, April 1, 1903, from the War Department, vice Major Frank A. Edwards, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 1, is granted Second Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, Artillery Corps, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Harbor.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lebo is detailed as one of the examiners of candidates for the Military Academy.

Capt. Silas W. MacNair, Ordnance Department, has returned from a visit to Agnutan Duyvil on official business.

### Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reynolds is ordered to the Naval Academy for duty in the Department of Seamanship.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. H. Wilde is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Franklin.

Ensign (J. G.) Yard May 1 and ordered to the Franklin.

Ensign (J. G.) Yard May 1 and ordered to the Franklin.

Lieut. D. F. Thetson is detached from recruiting duty and ordered to the Franklin.

Lieut. D. F. Boyd is ordered to duty in charge of the recruiting party No. 6, May 15.

Paymaster W. W. Woodhull (retired) is detached from the naval station at New Orleans May 15 for duty as fleet paymaster of the Asiatic fleet.

Paymaster J. S. Cann is ordered to the naval station at New Orleans May 15 for duty as pay officer purchasing pay officer, 42d street, Brooklyn.

Paymaster M. M. Harney is ordered to the Baltimore.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Arrivals: Chicago, Albany, Cincinnati and Machias at Marseilles; New York, Marblehead, Boston and Ranger at San Pedro; Don Juan de Austria at Yokohama; Buffalo, Illinois, Alabama, Iowa, Olympia and Scorpion at Southern drill grounds; Lebanon at Lambert's Point; Dixie at Gulfport; Panther, from San Juan for Culebra; Prairie, from Hampton Roads for southern drill grounds; Dale, Chauncey, Hercules, Rainbridge, Prairie and Truxtun, from Norfolk for southern drill grounds; Newark, from Tompkinsville for Boston; Annapolis for Newport News.

The new sea training ship St. Mary's has started on her Summer cruise. Send all mail intended for the Board of Education, Navy Department, 7 Avenue, New York City.

The Kearsarge, flagship of the Asiatic fleet, will arrive at Cavite on or about May 6.

## THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .53½
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .38
Rye, No. 2 ..... .72
Flour, Minnesota patents ..... $4.60
Cheese, middling ..... .10.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .06¾
Sugar, granulated ..... 4.85
Molasses, N. O., fair ..... .30
Beef, family ..... 12.75
Beef, extra mess ..... 10.75
Pork, mess ..... .06¾
Pork, clear ..... 16.50
Lard, Western steam ..... .10¾
Tallow, prime ..... 9.80
Butter, Western creamery ..... .22½
Butter, factory ..... .21½
Eggs, Western ..... .16½
Potatoes, per bbl. ..... $2.50@3.00
Rosin, strained ..... 2.15
Pitch ..... 2.40
Turpentine ..... .48
Wool, domestic fleece ..... .30
Wool, pulled, extra ..... .30
Hops, State, 1902 crop ..... .30
Hops, 1901 crop ..... .20
Hops, Pacific Coast, 1902 crop ..... .30
Hops, Pacific Coast, 1901 crop ..... .20
Pig iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry ..... 22.50
Pig iron, Southern, No. 1 foundry ..... 22.50
Copper, lake ..... 12.87½
Lead ..... 4.35
Tin ..... 28.25
Steel rails, heavy ..... 28.00
Tallow, prime ..... .04½
Cotton seed oil, prime crude ..... .26½
Cotton seed oil, prime yellow ..... .29½
Linseed oil, raw ..... .36
Linseed oil, boiled ..... .39
Petroleum, refined, barrels ..... 7.75
Petroleum, refined, cases ..... 9.75
Petroleum, naphtha ..... .12½
Petroleum, gasoline, 74 deg. ..... .18½
Petroleum, gasoline, 86 deg. ..... .27½
Petroleum, gasoline, 90 deg. ..... .30½
Petroleum, gasoline, 63 deg. ..... .16½
Petroleum, gasoline, 70 deg. ..... .18½
Petroleum, gasoline, 76 deg. ..... .21½
Petroleum, gasoline, 80 deg. ..... .24½
Petroleum, gasoline, 86 deg. ..... .27½
Petroleum, gasoline, 90 deg. ..... .30½

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Spot—Moderate business; prices unchanged to 3 points lower; American middling fair, 4d; good middling, 3.86; middling, 3.76; low middling, 3.56; good ordinary, 3.46; ordinary, 3.36. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,100 American. Receipts, 15,000 bales, including 15,000 American. Futures opened easier and closed steady. [illegible] April and May, 3.31@3.32; May and June, 3.31@3.32; June and July, 3.31@3.32; July and August, 3.31; August and September, 3.20; September and October, 3.04; October and November, 2.94@2.95; November and December, 2.88; December and January, 4.56; January and February, 4.56@4.58.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—Twice during the week the spots made a little progress, and again near the close, in between the prices had full swing, and the market showed [illegible] following a steady and steadily higher market, sold off and was by the 15th lower. The Alternative sales for a rather firm close, prices showing ½@¾c above those of May, but the change otherwise. The export business aggregated 3½ loads bbls. and 1,000 bushels. Receipts May wheat was the feature of the day, and showed the most depression, receiving of cash wheat, free of heated, was to arrive: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80½c; No. 1 Northern, Minneapolis, 80½c; No. 2 Northern, 80c; No. 2 red, New York, 82½c, to arrive, and No. 2 red, New York, 82½c, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 80½c; track, 81@81½c; July, 80½c; May, 80½@80¾c. Corn firm; No. 2 cash, 46½c; track, 47c; May, 46½@46¾c; July, 46½@46¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 cash, 34½c; track, 35c; July, 30½c; No. 2 white, 36½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 do, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 77@78½c; July, 78½@78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 78½@79c; No. 2 Northern, 78@78½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.15@4.30; winter straights, $4.05@4.20; Winter patents, $4.20@4.30; Kansas straights, $4.05@4.20; Winter extras (2 to 4), $2.60@3.10; Winter low grades, $2.40@2.60; rye flour, $3.30@3.50, to arrive. Rye flour, $3.30@3.50; choice to fancy, $3.60@3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.10@3.20; coarse, $3.04@3.06; fine, $3.10@3.20. Southern flour dull; 90-day shipment, $4.10@4.20; 60-day, $4.05@4.15; 30-day, $4.00@4.10; prompt shipment, $3.90@4.00. Feed—Spot, steady; No. 1 white middlings, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, $16.50@17.00; winter bran, sacked, $16.50@17.00; winter middlings, $17.50@18.00; hominy, $16.50@17.00; spot, $17.50@18.00; coarse meal, $17.50@18.00; flour middlings, $17.50@18.00; mixed car lots, $18.00@18.50; linseed meal, $27; hominy chop, $16.50@17.00.

### FUTURES.

The following were the New York prices:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | |

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stocks strong.**

**Money easy, 2@2½ per cent.**

The phenomenon of an improving market upon the appearance of all the bad news which had been expected made further progress early yesterday, and was reinforced as the day wore on by the appearance of good news of a sort which does not stimulate selling. Annual reports may be discounted, and their appearance be productive of market changes different from those naturally indicated, but weekly and monthly reports are serial stories with their chapter appearing in too close order for such manoeuvres to be very successful. Hence yesterday's reports of excellent earnings were productive of good buying and natural advances in properties most directly concerned, with sympathetic general stimulation. There were but few and strictly fractional declines among active properties, but there were many and considerable advances. Erie, upon the earnings mentioned yesterday, led the list for both activity and improvement. Dealings were largest in the common, which advanced 1½, but the advance was greatest in the second preferred, 3½, the first preferred rising 2½. People's Gas advanced because of previous overselling upon news of the strike, now ended. Lehigh Valley did not rise in Philadelphia upon its report of good earnings, but Reading showed some strength here upon intelligent anticipation of similar news to be expected soon about itself. The average advance for active properties was about a point or more. The tractions showed that the effect of the franchise decision was exhausted.

A better appreciation of the unimportance of gold exports as such was shown than on Tuesday, but there sprung up some comment upon the probable effect upon the bank statement. The result must be to check the recent increase in cash rather than to reduce the deposits, but the money market reflects no disturbance upon that account. Fuller reports of the condition of the National banks on April 9 show the percentage of reserve to deposits 21.08, a considerable deterioration compared with either February this year or April last year. The condition is not disturbing for present or normal demands, but affords no comfort as regards the outlook for the harvest season. If there should be a "rough house," about that time perhaps it would not be wasted as a demonstration of the necessity of adoption of such measures as may be recommended by the Senatorial conference which Mr. Spooner, according to a Milwaukee telegram, is on his way to attend at Madison. The Manchurian news assumed a better aspect, both regarding the general situation and the relation to it of the United States. There may be some bad news to come out, but yesterday there was a cessation of wise head wagging and mysteriotis references to "something hanging over the market." Upon the contrary there was a general impression that prices might now take a more nearly normal relation to values, not necessarily rising, but responding in either direction to influences properly affecting values. There has been a prolonged season during which prices have fallen for sentimental reasons, responding less to facts than to fears, and to artificially created apprehensions. Every operator recalls cases in which the motives have been meretricious, and other cases in which the motives, however good, have had a bad effect. Now the ground seems clearer than for a long time for a natural movement—upward if the crops fulfill their promise, downward if expectations are disappointed, and so on for other factors whose resultant brings every man to decide for himself whether it is prudent to buy or to sell.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allis-Chalmers | 1 | Mo., Kan. & T. | ½ |
| Amal. Copper | ½ | Mo. K. & T. pf. | ¾ |
| Am. Grass Twine | ¾ | Missouri Pacific | ¾ |
| Am. Locomotive | ½ | Morris & Essex | 4 |
| Am. Smelting | ½ | National Lead | ½ |
| Anaconda Copper | 1 | Nat. R. R. of Mex. 1st pf. | 1 |
| At., Top. & S. F. | ¾ | N. Y. & N. J. Tel. | 2 |
| At., Top. & S. F. pf. | ¾ | N. Y. Dist. Steam | ½ |
| Balt. & Ohio | ½ | Norf. & West | ¾ |
| Canada South | ½ | People's Gas | 2 |
| Canadian Pacific | 2 | Ry. Steel Spring | 1 |
| Cent. of N. J. | 1 | Reading | ¾ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1 | Reading 1st pf. | 1 |
| Chi. G. W. | ½ | Reading 2d pf. | 1½ |
| Chi. M. & St. P. | 1½ | Rock Island | ¾ |
| Chi. & N. W. | 1½ | Rubber Goods | 1 |
| Chi. Term. Tr. | ½ | St. L. & S. F. | 1½ |
| Chi. Southern | ½ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 1½ |
| Col. So. 2d pf. | ¾ | St. L. & S. W. pf. | ¾ |
| Corn Products | ¾ | Sloss-Sheffield | 1 |
| Corn. Prod. pf. | ¾ | Sloss-Sheffield pf. | 2½ |
| Del. & Hud. | 1½ | Southern Pacific | ½ |
| Del., Lack. & W. | 1½ | Southern Railway | ½ |
| Denver & Rio Gr. | ½ | Southern Railway pf. | ½ |
| Den. & R. G. pf. | ½ | Tenn. Coal & I. | ½ |
| Detroit South. pf. | 1 | Third Avenue | ½ |
| Distillers Sec. | ½ | Tol. St. L. & W. | ¾ |
| Erie | 1¼ | Twin City | 1 |
| Erie 1st pf. | 2¼ | Union Pacific | 1½ |
| Erie 2d pf. | 3½ | Va.-Car. Chem. | ½ |
| Evans. & T. H. | 1 | Va. Iron, C. & C. | 1 |
| Gen. Electric | ½ | Wabash | ½ |
| Illinois Central | 1½ | Wabash pf. | 1 |
| Ins. & Mich. | 1½ | W. U. Telegraph | ½ |
| K. C., F. S. & M. pf. | ½ | | |
| Louis. & Nash. | 1½ | | |
| Manhattan | 1 | | |
| Met. Securities | 1 | | |
| Met. Street Ry. | 1 | | |
| Minn. & St. L. | 1½ | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. Fuel & I. | ¾ | Ky. Steel Sp. pf. | ½ |
| Kan. City So. pf. | ¾ | Rubber Goods pf. | 2 |
| Nat. Biscuit pf. | 1 | So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs. | ½ |
| N. Y. Air Brake | 1½ | | |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 1 | | |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Tel. & Tel. cvt. | 1 | Chi. M. & St. P. | 1 |
| Am. Tobacco 4s | 1 | Chi. & L. Sup. 5s | 1 |
| Erie 1st R. R. 4s | 1 | H. & St. J. con. 6s | 1½ |
| R. R. & P. 5s | 1 | Houstonic 5s | 2 |
| Chi. Ind. & L. 6s | 1 | St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s | 1 |
| Chi. Rl. & Pac. Rcv. 4s | 1 | Wabash deb. B | 1½ |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. O. C. 4½s | 1½ | St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s | 1½ |
| Chi. M. & St. P. gen. 4s class A | 1½ | | |

**STOCK TRANSACTIONS.**

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| April 29 | 288,445 |
| To date this year | 33,836,202 |
| Corresponding date last year | 66,248,494 |

**BOND TRANSACTIONS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| April 29 | $2,135,500 |
| To date this year | 280,445,000 |
| Corresponding date last year | 360,060,100 |

## CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

**BOOKS CLOSE.**

Casein Co. of America preferred stock.
International Smokeless Powder Co.
New York and Harlem Railroad.
New York Mutual Gas Co.
People's Trust Co. (Brooklyn.)
Procter & Gamble Co. common stock.
Pullman Co.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.
Standard Gas Light Co.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. (ex-rights).

**DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.**

Phoenix Iron Co. common and preferred stocks.

**ANNUAL MEETING.**

W. R. Grats Co.

## FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

Though the stock market was dull yesterday and again largely under professional control, it was strong from beginning to end, with almost every active stock on the list showing an advance (some of the gains being not unsubstantial) at the close of the day. There were several reasons for this reversal of market form and the very much better tone showing. One of these was the favorable reports in respect to the Manchurian affair, setting out that Russia had given assurance that the open-door policy in China would be strictly followed; another was the continued ease in money despite the gold export shipment and a further show of strength in sterling, and finally there were published during the day so many altogether favorable reports of railway earnings that it was not possible to ignore them.

Without doubt it was the magnificent showing of earnings made by the various reporting railroads—the figures are published in detail elsewhere—that exerted greatest influence. Wall Street is apparently come to a realization of the fact that in the end it is earnings that tell—that make values. All the months that the financial district has been plunged in gloom the various railroad and industrial corporations have gone steadily ahead piling up earnings, showing increases upon increases. These in the end, it is now recognized, must mean new or larger dividends, and therefore must establish a new basis of values. Now, when money is in abundant supply, these facts are being given greater heed. The very scant supply of stocks offering even at yesterday's advance tends to convince that the larger interests who hold stocks are of hopeful opinion.

It was noticed that in yesterday's rise all securities shared and that the market strength was not confined to any one stock or group of stocks. It was considered especially gratifying that the so-called standard stocks were among the leaders, with good strength in St. Paul, Rock Island, Northwest, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, and Canadian Pacific, the last named of which reported an increase in March net earnings of $208,640. There was good strength in the industrial also, notably in the Steel stocks and Copper. The latter issue was helped by the Government report of March merchandise exports, showing copper exports in that month to exceed by 9,702,226 pounds those in February, and by 6,962,781 pounds those in January.

Undoubtedly the magnificent exhibit of Lehigh Valley for the month of March, showing a surplus of over $1,180,000, was the chief factor influencing the purchases of the various coal stocks. One of the stories heard in connection with Erie's advance was that the dividend on the first preferred will be advanced to the full 4 per cent., and that the second preferred will be rectified. This story seems to have for its basis nothing more substantial than a desire to boom the stocks in the market, for on authority it can be said that the matter of an increased dividend has not even been considered, for the reason that the dividend period is not for some months yet. There was a good deal of manipulation in the stocks yesterday, with the Keene and Gates people understood to be most active. Ontario and Western was also bid up, but Reading was inclined to lag, this probably because of fear of unfavorable developments growing out of the hearing by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

A development of the late afternoon that was looked upon with disquietude and dislike by conservative banking interests was the furious upbidding of People's Gas stock on what seemed to be large matched orders put in the market by the pool in the stock, with one of the prominent room traders active on the buying side. The argument advanced for the rise was that the strike of the company's employes has finally been called off. Inasmuch as this strike is said to have been an expensive and costly luxury to the company, bankers did not exactly see the logic of the argument, which altogether ignored the side of losses. On the Exchange the manipulation in the stock was said to have been as flagrant as any seen in recent times. No public buying appeared on the advance—indeed, was little in evidence in any part of the market yesterday. People's Gas, a 6 per cent. stock, is, however, declared to be much less attractive either speculatively or as an investment than many preferred industrial shares paying 7 per cent. and selling below par.

The "tip" was all around the Street yesterday to buy the St. Louis and San Francisco shares, the point being given with sundry mysterious hints of important developments at hand. This is the stock that was run up in February of the present year to above 90 on the talk of a deal with Rock Island, which for one reason or another was allowed to lapse. Now, without the assent of Rock Island interests, and apparently for stock-jobbing purposes, the story is that this deal has been revived, and that in any event the 'Frisco shares ought to be bought. The same kind of talk was heard 20 points higher—much to the sorrow of people who then followed the advice to buy. The question now is, Wherein does the present "tip" differ from the one of a few months ago? It may be said emphatically that there is no prospect of a revival of the Rock Island deal.

The buying in Rock Island yesterday was said on the floor to be of the same excellent character that had appeared on Tuesday's decline. This buying is understood to represent accumulation by important interests other than those now in control of the property, and in some quarters is thought to indicate that there is some basis for the report that new interests are shortly to be admitted to the Rock Island Directorate. Believers in the property were encouraged by the March earnings report, which showed net figures of $1,282,280, an increase over the preceding month of over $100,000.

It is the testimony of practically every broker in the Street that his house at present is carrying less stock than at any time in recent years—in short, that the public is almost entirely out of the market and that the "big men" have the stocks. Inasmuch as this means that there are no weak accounts to be "shaken out," brokers say that this is one of the biggest bull arguments that can be advanced for the present market.

Practicaly all the large operators in the market are now talking bullish. This is true of John W. Gates of James R. Keene of Washington E. Connor, who is expected to return to the city perhaps to-morrow, and of the prominent room traders. Large earnings, unprecedented prosperity, and cheap money are the bull arguments, together with the fact that all the bad news is out.

London did little in this market yesterday, trading all told in not more than 10,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchasers and sales. Private advices were that London had sold about all the Americans it cared to and was inclined now to take to the buying side.

The decline in bar silver in London rather took the edge off the manipulation in the Mexican Railroad issues. It is not believed the pools who have advanced the issues have been able to find any real market for their stocks.

The report of steady recess work on the financial bill to be introduced at the next session of Congress had not a little to do with stimulating the market.

## THE CURB MARKET'S LOCATION.

Now that the members of the Stock Exchange have moved to their new building, the brokers in outside securities are discussing the advisability of moving from the place they now occupy in Broad Street, below Exchange Place, to their former position above Exchange Place and nearer the Exchange. The informal vote on the subject taken among the brokers yesterday developed considerable difference of opinion. Apparently a majority are in favor of remaining where they now are, but many, including a number of Stock Exchange houses, who trade in the outside market, desire to move up toward the Exchange building.

## IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

The strike has been a busy one in Cleveland in the contracting for freights for ore to lower lake ports, it being estimated that an aggregate tonnage of 30,000,000 tons is now taken care of. The return of the shippers is that they extend to Nov. 30, as against Nov. 10 in former years.

The foundry iron markets are dull in all quarters, and what business has been done in the Central West by Southern pig has been put through by outside furnaces interests on the basis of $10.30, Birmingham, so that the differential has practically disappeared. On the whole the markets is softer.

Basic pig, nearby in the East, is scarce, and the market is closely cleaned up. One transaction, involving 10,000 tons for immediate delivery, is reported, the iron having been sold by a furnace in Eastern Pennsylvania to a steel plant in the Philadelphia district.

In the Pittsburg district there has been somewhat more urgent offering of Bessemer pig by outside interests, the leading company not taking any from sales have been made aggregating from 35,000 to 40,000 tons, and the market is now at $18, at Valley Furnace, for delivery over the second half.

Chicago reports a very urgent demand for steel billets, the shortage being estimated at about 50,000 tons. Some business has been done in foreign steel at $22.70 delivered, Chicago, while some sales of steel bars have been sold in the Eastern territory. The pressure for steel to meet the season's requirements for certain lines of finished goods continues urgent. Thus the coming running requirements are reflected in heavy deliveries of the plate bars to the tin plate makers. The wire mills, too, are crowding the steel works for metal.

New business is coming along only to a moderate extent, although this cessation is rather than alarm, because it gives the manufacturers a chance to catch up. The rail trade is heavily engaged for a long time to come, but some makers are making efforts in spite of this to recover the Pacific Coast and Canadian markets.

The structural mills report further fair orders, both for buildings and for bridges.

Agricultural implement makers in the Pittsburg and Chicago districts have taken some tonnage of steel bars, but on the whole the market is quiet, and in the East is rather inclined to ease off.

A new natural gas enterprise has called for about seventy miles of pipe.

In some departments the labor troubles have been adjusted. In others they are cropping up, although not very seriously. Business is too good to fight, but that does not mean that concessions are to go on endlessly. There will have to be a tremendous wages readjustment when the markets turn.

## SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$3,000 City of New York 6 per cent. corporate stock, issued in lieu of permanent water loan bonds, City of Brooklyn, due Jan. 1, 1907, interest January and July, registered, accrued interest from last of January last to be charged to the purchaser, 104.

14 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 324.

16 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company, assessment paid, $25 each, 71.

23 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 354.

6 shares American Soda Fountain first preferred, $100 each, 80.

30 shares American Soda Fountain first preferred, $100 each, $80.

58 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago preferred, 40.

5 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, 320.

34 shares Northern National Bank, $100 each, 125.

5 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 2500.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 280.

25 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 195.

50 shares Fourth National Bank, New York, $100 each, 225.

30 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 180.

100 shares Railway Automatic Sales Company common, $25 each, $10½ per share.

14 shares New York National Exchange Bank ex rights, $100 each, 275.

## GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Boston dispatches the First National Bank of Worcester, Mass., has reduced its surplus from $200,000 to $100,000 and cut its annual dividend from 10 to 6 per cent.

Statement from Pittsburg that the Directors of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie have recommended the increasing of the capital stock from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, subject to a special stockholders' meeting June 29.

Application made at the Stock Exchange to list $2,040,400 3½ per cent. forty-year debenture bonds of 1942 of the General Electric Company and $61,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.

Kinkora and New Lisbon Railroad Company incorporated to succeed the Columbus, Kinkora and Springfield Railroad Company, recently sold under a decree of the United States Court.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 80 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 360@365.

Joplin (Mo.) advices that the output of the district for the first four months of this year is valued at $3,194,576, an increase of $270,884 over last year.

Dispatches from Mexico City stating that the Ampare Mining Company of Philadelphia has bought the old mines of San Juan and Santo Domingo, near Epsatin.

According to Pittsburg dispatches proxies already received insure the increase of the capital stock of the American Trust Company there from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 at the coming meeting.

Dissolving of the Magnet Wire Company stated to be merely a formality for the purpose of reorganizing the company and increasing its capital stock from $25,000 to $100,000.

Cleveland advices that the Newburg and South Shore Railroad has increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $750,000.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, 6¼ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $228,994,126; balances, $13,515,516; United States Treasury's debit balance, $224,174.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 3 1-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½@; demand, $4.87¾@4.87⅞; cables, $4.88⅛@4.88¼. Commercial bills were $4.83¾@4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16@95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 39 3-16@40¼.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 60c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c. St. Louis—25c premium; Cincinnati—Between banks, 5c premium; over counter, 50c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c. Louisville—Par.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 30.—In its City article to-day The Times says the money demand was again very strong yesterday, and the Bank of England lent largely. The market rates for day-to-day loans ranged up to 4 per cent. Discount rates were steady.

The Bank of England bought £152,000 bar gold and received 26,000 sovereigns from Australia. The week's net influx has been £367,000.

The Stock Exchange was mostly inactive yesterday. The tone on the whole was good. Consols fell ⅛, to 91¼, for cash, and 91 15-16 for the account, owing to sales in connection with the forthcoming Transvaal loan. Home rails were dull.

American rails were more active. The renewal of New York buying of Eries caused a further rise in the afternoon, especially in Baltimore and Ohio, Union Pacific, and Denver and Rio Grande. Canadians were firmer.

South American rails were uncertain. Prices rushed up wildly, but the closing was dull on heavy profit taking. International were strong, and there was a further sharp rise in Turks. The general mining market was quiet. Prices were firm, especially for coppers.

Silver bars fell 7-16d. per ounce to 24¾d. spot and 24¾d. forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 29.—Money was much wanted to-day, the market being affected by the approach of the month-end. Discounts were fairly easy.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened undecided and transactions were restricted. The forthcoming Transvaal loan continued to be much discussed. Consols weakened and then rallied a fraction. Americans were idle at the opening and mostly lower, but they hardened later and closed firm. Grand Trunk was firmer on the revenue returns being better than expected. Argentines were buoyant on account of Paris support. Rio Tintos recovered owing to the strength of copper and on good buying orders and better American news. Mexican rally fell in sympathy with silver.

Copper was very active in the market, and large quantities were eagerly absorbed, prices rebounding from yesterday's lowest quotation. 59⅝. About 1,900 tons were sold, and the price touched 61¼, but reacted on realisations and closed at 60¾.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 13-16; consols for account, 91⅝; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 84; Atchison preferred, 99½; Baltimore and Ohio, 94½; Canadian Pacific, 134½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45½; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 163; De Beers, 21⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 38⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 88⅝; Erie, 35½; Erie first preferred, 68; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 139; Louisville and Nashville, 120½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29¼; New York Central, 134; Norfolk and Western, 72½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 29½; Pennsylvania, 70½; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 29; Reading first preferred, 47½; Reading second preferred, 34; Southern Railway, 31½; Southern Railway preferred, 94; Southern Pacific, 57½; Union Pacific, 98¾; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 36¾; United States Steel preferred, 93½; Wabash, 28, and Wabash preferred, 48½.

Bar silver uncertain at 24¾d. per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3 7-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills is 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 3 29-32d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.27; Madrid, 36; Lisbon, 25.

**In Continental Centres.**

PARIS, April 29.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm and became irregular owing to heavy offerings. Rentes closed a shade lower. Internationals were irregular, except Turks, which were firm. Industrials were inactive. Rio Tintos continued moving upward and gained ten francs.

The private rate of discount was 2⅞ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 77½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, April 29.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was affected by yesterday's curbstone trading. Prices, however, opened firm, and this tendency was supported later by advices from other international markets.

Money on call was quoted at 4½ per cent.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills for settlement, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills 3 per cent.

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, April 29.—The money market remains easy, but the demand is less active. Call loans, 3½@4¼ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount @ par. Clearings, $22,823,819; balances, $1,785,508. The foreign exchange market is easier in tone.

The Coppers were neglected to-day, but all of them were firm. Copper Range and Amalgamated were the leaders. Most of the other local specialties were without life, but there was a little investment demand for Nw York, New Haven and Hartford.

Complete transactions were as follows:

**RAILROADS.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 204 | Atchison | 84⅝ | 81½ | 82 |
| 47 | Atchison pf. | 97⅝ | 97 | 97¼ |
| 15 | Boston Elevated | 146½ | 146¼ | 146½ |
| 10 | Boston & Albany | 258 | 257 | 258 |
| 16 | Boston & Lowell | 246 | 246 | 246 |
| 199 | Boston & Maine | 176 | 175 | 175 |
| 10 | Boston & Maine pf. | 176 | 175 | 175 |
| 15 | Boston & Providence | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| 100 | C. J. R. & S. Y. | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| 20 | Conn. & Passum | 143½ | 140½ | 143½ |
| 10 | Fitchburg pf. | 141 | 141 | 141 |
| 100 | Massachusetts Elec. pf. | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 150 | N. Y. N. H. & H. | 204½ | 203¼ | 203¾ |
| 30 | Old Colony | 206 | 206 | 206¾ |
| 150 | Pere Marquette | 83½ | 84 | 85½ |
| 405 | Union Pacific | 91¾ | 90½ | 91⅞ |
| 12 | Union Pacific pf. | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 140 | †West End | 95¾ | 93½ | 95¾ |
| 2,705 | West End rights | 3c. | 1c. | 1c. |
| 1 | West End rights pf. | 113 | 113 | 113 |

**TELEPHONES.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 540 | American | 161 | 160¾ | 161 |
| 27 | New England | 138 | 137 | 138 |
| 14 | Western | 20½ | 20 | 20 |
| 9 | Western pf. | 85½ | 95½ | 95½ |

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Am. Ag. Chemical | 20¾ | 20 | 20 |
| 17 | Am. Ag. Chemical pf. | 78¾ | 78 | 78¾ |
| 220 | American Sugar | 127 | 126 | 126 |
| 62 | American Sugar pf. | 119¾ | 119¾ | 120 |
| 2 | American Woolen pf. | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77½ |
| 1,420 | Dom. Iron & Steel | 30½ | 29 | 30½ |
| 18 | *Edison | 275½ | 275 | 276½ |
| 204 | Massachusetts Gas | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 694 | Massachusetts Gas pf. | 89¾ | 89 | 89¾ |
| 25 | Reece Buttonhole | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ |
| 40 | Swift & Co. | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113½ |
| 85 | United Fruit | 106 | 105 | 105 |
| 55 | United Shoe Machine | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 34 | U. S. Leather | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 194 | U. S. Steel pf. | 84¾ | 84¼ | 84¾ |
| 5 | U. S. Steel rights | 12½c. | 12½c. | 12½c. |
| 2 | Westinghouse pf. | 102 | 102 | 102 |

**MINING.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Adventure | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 700 | Allouez | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 5,408 | *Amalgamated | 60¾ | 64½ | 65¾ |
| 325 | Arnold | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 205 | Bingham | 31¼ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 105 | Bonanza | 60c. | 60c. | 60c. |
| 545 | Centennial | 22¾ | 21½ | 22½ |
| 250 | Central Oil | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1,125 | *Cons. Mercur | 1¼ | 1 9-32 | 1 7-16 |
| 1,982 | Copper Range | 64¾ | 64¼ | 64½ |
| 5 | Dominion Coal | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 10 | Dominion Coal pf. | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 155 | Elm River | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 50 | Franklin | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 40 | Granby | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 100 | Guanajuato | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 60 | Mass | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 600 | Mohawk | 52 | 51½ | 52½ |
| 10 | Montana C. & C. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Old Dominion | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 305 | Osceola | 67 | 66 | 67 |
| 210 | Parrot | 28 | 27½ | 28 |
| 200 | Phoenix | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 35 | Quincy | 112 | 112 | 113 |
| 1,780 | Shannon | 14¾ | 14 | 14¾ |
| 60 | Tri-Mountain | 91¾ | 91½ | 91¾ |
| 200 | Trinity | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 720 | United States | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 870 | Utah | 23½ | 23 | 23½ |
| 50 | Victoria | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 415 | Winona | 11¾ | 11 | 11¾ |
| 60 | Wolverine | 72 | 71¾ | 72 |

British Columbia, 4 bid, 5½ asked.
*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, April 29.—New York exchange was at 25 cents premium before and clearings 35 cents premium after. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Can stocks were depressed again. The preferred rallied early as high as 44 on the belief that dividends might be resumed within six months as intimated by Judge Moore yesterday. Later the price broke through 43 again. Swift's stock also was sold rather freely and sold close to 112. Title and Trust sold off 6 points early to fill on the passage of the Torrens Land bill, but rallied to 94. Northwestern Elevated was supported and erratically rallied to 25, after closing at 21 last night. West Chicago was easy.

Complete transactions were as follows:

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,415 | American Can | 7¼ | | |
| 1,785 | American Can pf. | 44¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 70 | Chicago Edison | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| 300 | Chi. Title & Trust | 97 | 91 | 92 |
| 100 | Chi. Union Traction pf. | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 160 | Chi. City Ry. | 205½ | 205 | 205¼ |
| 35 | Chicago Telephone | 136¾ | 136¾ | 136¾ |
| 150 | Lake St. Elevated | 5 | 4¾ | 5 |
| 10 | Met. Elevated com. | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 450 | Northwestern El. com. | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 200 | National Biscuit | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 74 | National Biscuit pf. | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 333 | Swift & Co. | 113 | 112 | 113 |
| 50 | Street's Stable Car | 29½ | 29½ | 29¾ |
| 25 | National Carbon com. | 136¾ | 136¾ | 136¾ |
| 536 | United Box Board | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 225 | United Box Board pf. | 85 | 83¾ | 83 |
| 146 | West Chicago | 66 | 66 | 66 |

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Apart from an advance of about two points in Northern Securities, yesterday's market for outside securities presented very little of special interest. The general position of the market as compared with the previous day was somewhat improved, most of the changes being on the side of gains. In few cases, however, was the trading on any large scale. Efforts were made in some stocks to bid prices up, or, rather, to mark them up, but the uselessness of endeavoring to raise quotations without taking stock was shown by the prompt manner in which British Columbia Copper dropped back to 2 after being made to sell at 5⅛. Of late those who have been managing the market for a number of the low-priced stocks have shown very little disposition to increase their holdings, so that the selling of a little real stock has often proved enough to change the plans of the manipulators.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES moved up easily from 97 to 98¾, and it closed at the top price of the day. The final sale showed a net gain of 1⅞ points on transactions which fell short of 4,000 shares. Recent buying seems to have considerably curtailed the supply of stock, and there was very little opposition to yesterday's advance, such stock as was offered being easily taken.

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AMERICAN CAN preferred followed practically the same course as it did on Tuesday. It sold down sharply from the opening price, and then rallied and closed at the best price of the day. The first sale, however, was 1 point below the previous close, so the stock showed a net loss of that amount. The sales of the preferred were nearly three times as large as those of the common.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,400 | Am. Barrel & Pack. | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 1,450 | American Can | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅛ |
| 3,900 | American Can pf. | 44 | 42⅝ | 44 |
| 100 | American Chicle pf. | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 125 | Am. DeForest Wireless | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 233 | Am. Light & Trac. | *93¼ | 93 | *93½ |
| 2,350 | Bay State Gas | 5 | 5-16 | 5-16 |
| 2,900 | British Col. Copper | 5⅜ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ |
| 200 | Central Foundry | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 150 | Central Foundry pf. | *17½ | 17 | 17 |
| 200 | Compressed Air | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 300 | Electric Vehicle | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 400 | Electric Vehicle pf. | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 500 | Fuel Oil Power | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ |
| 1,800 | Gold Hill Copper | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 2,700 | Greene Con. Copper | 23¾ | 23 | 23 |
| 100 | Hackensack Meadows | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 100 | Inter. R. T., full pd. | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 10 | Internat. Mer Marine | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 110 | Internat. Mer M. pf. | 31 | *29¾ | 31 |
| 100 | Kitchener Mining | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 700 | Light, Fuel & Power | 31 | 30⅞ | 31 |
| 505 | Manhattan Transit | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 2,300 | Mont. & Boston Copper | 2¾ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 400 | N. Y. Limn & Pulp | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 3,595 | Northern Securities | 98¾ | 97 | 98¾ |
| 125 | Otis Elevator | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 800 | Royal Bak. Powder pf. | 103½ | 103 | 103 |
| 325 | Seaboard Air Line pf. | 42¾ | 42 | 42 |
| 100 | Seminole Mining | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Standard Oil | 675 | 670 | 670 |
| 750 | Tennessee Copper | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ |
| 500 | United Copper pf. | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 240 | U. S. Light & Heat | 6¼ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Universal Tobacco | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 200 | U. S. Steel, rights | 1-64 | 1-64 | 1-64 |
| 200 | Wash. Ry. & Electric | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 250 | White Knob Copper | 13¾ | 13 | 13¾ |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | †Central Foundry 6s. | 68¼ | 68 | 68¼ |
| 43,000 | Erie conv. 4s, w. i. | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 5,000 | †International Salt 5s. | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 10,000 | Lack. Steel 5s, full pd. | 93¾ | 93¼ | 93¾ |
| 5,000 | Union Ferry 5s. | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 91,600 | U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i. | 85¾ | 84¾ | 85½ |

* Less than 100 shares. † Sell dist.

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## QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare its follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

**Industrial and Miscellaneous.**

| | April 29. Bid. | Asked. | April 28. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Banknote | 58¾ | | 58¾ | |
| American Chicle | 117 | 121 | 117 | 122 |
| American Diesel Engine | 16 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ |
| Amer. Elevated | ½ | | ½ | |
| Amer. Malting 6s | 100 | 101½ | 100 | 101 |
| Amer. Sparkler pf. | 5 | | 5 | |
| American Typefounders | 36½ | 40 | 36½ | 40 |
| Amer. Typefounders pf. | 

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, April 29, 1903.

| Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | †Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 100 | Allis-Chalmers Co. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | +½ |
| | | 51,200 | *Amal. Copper Co. | 65 | 66½ | 64⅝ | 65 | +1⅝ |
| | | 300 | Am. Car & F. Co. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ... |
| | | 10 | Am. Car & F. Co. pf. | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | ... |
| | | 200 | Am. Cotton Oil. | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | ... |
| | | 100 | *Am. Express Co. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | + 2 |
| | | 100 | *Am. Ice Co. | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | ... |
| | | 300 | *Am. Ice Co. pf. | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | ... |
| | | 350 | *Am. Locomo. Co. | 26½ | 27 | 26½ | 27 | + ½ |
| | | 350 | *Am. S. & R. Co. | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | + ¾ |
| | | 100 | *Am. S. & R. Co. pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | ... |
| | | 100 | *Am. Steel Hoop Co. | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | ... |
| | | 1,500 | *Am. Sug. Ref. Co. | 129¾ | 131 | 128 | 130 | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | *Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf. | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | ... |
| | | 400 | *Anaconda Cop. M. Co. | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | + 3 |
| | | | Atch., Top. & S. F. | 81⅝ | 82¼ | 81⅝ | 82⅛ | + ⅜ |
| | | 11,910 | Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | 300 | Atlantic Coast Line. | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | ... |
| | | 11,225 | Baltimore & Ohio. | 93¾ | 95¾ | 93¾ | 95¾ | +1 |
| | | 50 | Baltimore & Ohio pf. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | ... |
| | | 8,170 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 65⅝ | 66⅜ | 65⅛ | 66⅜ | + ⅛ |
| | | 50 | Brunswick City. | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | ... |
| | | 100 | Canada Southern. | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | - ⅛ |
| | | 8,400 | Canadian Pacific. | 131 | 132¾ | 130⅝ | 132⅝ | + 2 |
| | | 400 | Central R. R. of N. J. | 171 | 171 | 171 | 171 | + 1 |
| | | | Chesapeake & Ohio. | 44⅝ | 45 | 44⅛ | 44⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | | Chicago & Alton. | 30⅝ | 31⅜ | 30⅝ | 31⅜ | + ⅛ |
| | | | Chicago & Alton pf. | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | + ½ |
| | | | Chicago Great West. | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | | | Chi. Ill. & E. | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | ... |
| | | | Chi. Ill. & E. pf. | 161½ | 162¾ | 161½ | 161½ | +1½ |
| | | | Chicago & Northw. | 192¾ | 193¼ | 192¾ | 193¼ | + ⅜ |
| | | 475 | Chicago & Northw. pf. | 179½ | 180¾ | 179½ | 180⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | | 200 | Chi. Term. Trans. | 16¾ | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | + ⅛ |
| | | 300 | Chi. Term. Trans. pf. | 30 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | Chicago Union Trac. | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | ... |
| | | 650 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | - ⅛ |
| | | 320 | Col. & Southern. | 28¾ | 29¼ | 28¾ | 29¼ | + ⅛ |
| | | 300 | Col. & Southern 1st pf. | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63½ | - ⅛ |
| | | 100 | Col. & Southern 2d pf. | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ⅛ |
| | | 1,500 | Consolidated Gas. | 211 | 212 | 211 | 211½ | + ⅛ |
| | | 40 | *Con. Tobacco Co. pf. | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | ... |
| | | 1,600 | Corn Products Co. | 32⅜ | 32⅞ | 32⅜ | 32⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | Corn Products Co. pf. | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | ... |
| | | 900 | Delaware & Hudson. | 167 | 167½ | 167 | 167½ | + ½ |
| | | 100 | Denver & R. G. | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 86 | 86 | 85 | 85 | - 1 |
| | | 800 | Detroit Southern. | 15 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅜ | ... |
| | | 700 | Detroit Southern pf. | 81½ | 81⅝ | 80⅝ | 81½ | +1 |
| | | 170 | Detroit United Ry. | 82½ | 82⅝ | 82½ | 82⅝ | ... |
| | | 320 | *Distillers Securities. | 25¾ | 26¼ | 25¾ | 26¼ | + ¾ |
| | | | *Dul., S. S. & At. | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | ... |
| | | 19,655 | Erie. | 35¾ | 36⅝ | 34 | 35⅞ | +1⅝ |
| | | 11,270 | Erie 1st pf. | 66 | 68⅞ | 66 | 68⅝ | +2⅝ |
| | | 4,800 | Erie 2d pf. | 54¾ | 56¼ | 54¾ | 56 | +1⅜ |
| | | 600 | Evans. & T. H. | 96¾ | 97 | 96¾ | 97 | + ⅛ |
| | | 238 | General Electric. | 136 | 136¾ | 135¾ | 136¾ | + ⅝ |
| | | 100 | Homestake Mining. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | ... |
| | | 600 | Illinois Central. | 136 | 136⅝ | 136 | 136⅝ | +1¼ |
| | | 525 | †Internat. Power Co. | 43¾ | 45¾ | 43¾ | 45¾ | ... |
| | | 100 | Iowa Central. | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | ... |
| | | 100 | Iowa Central pf. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | +1 |
| | | 100 | Jamaica Water Sup. | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | ... |
| | | 100 | Kansas City Southern. | 29¾ | 30 | 29¾ | 30 | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | Kansas City South. pf. | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | + ⅛ |
| | | 1,300 | Louisville & Nashville. | 117¾ | 118⅜ | 117¾ | 118⅜ | + ⅜ |
| | | 7,375 | Manhattan Elevated. | 141 | 141⅞ | 141 | 141⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | | Met. Securities. | 100½ | 100½ | 101 | 100½ | - ⅛ |
| | | 6,400 | *Met. Street Railway. | 180⅜ | 181 | 179½ | 181 | +1 |
| | | 4,600 | Mexican Central. | 27⅜ | 27⅝ | 27⅜ | 27⅝ | - ⅛ |
| | | 200 | Minn. & St. L. | 90 | 91⅜ | 90 | 91⅜ | +1½ |
| | | 300 | M., St. P. & S. S. M. | 69 | 69 | 68 | 68⅞ | - ⅛ |
| | | 350 | Mo., Kan. & Texas. | 25¼ | 25½ | 25¼ | 25⅜ | ... |
| | | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf. | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | ... |
| | | 11,400 | Missouri Pacific. | 104½ | 105¾ | 104½ | 105¾ | + ⅝ |
| | | | Morris & Essex. | 192 | 192 | 192 | 192 | +2 |
| | | | Nash., Chat. & St. L. | 109 | 109 | 108 | 108 | ... |
| | | | *Nat. Biscuit Co. | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | ... |
| | | | *Nat. Biscuit Co. pf. | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | ... |
| | | | *Nat. Lead Co. | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | + ⅛ |
| | | | *Nat. Lead Co. pf. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | ... |
| | | 19,050 | Nat. R. R. of Mex. | 22¾ | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23¼ | + ⅛ |
| | | 3,650 | Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf. | 40⅞ | 41⅞ | 40⅞ | 41⅞ | +1 |
| | | 100 | *New York Air Brake. | 165 | 165½ | 164 | 165½ | +1½ |
| | | 2,900 | New York Central. | 130¾ | 131⅞ | 130¾ | 131⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | N. Y. & N. J. Tel. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | +3 |
| | | 200 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 202 | 203 | 202 | 203 | + ⅛ |
| | | 1,500 | N. Y., Ont. & West. | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | + ⅛ |
| | | 2,100 | Norfolk & Western. | 70⅝ | 71⅛ | 70⅝ | 71⅛ | + ⅝ |
| | | 35 | Norfolk & Western pf. | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | ... |
| | | 100 | Pacific Mail. | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | - ⅛ |
| | | 22,970 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 136½ | 137¼ | 136½ | 137¼ | + ⅛ |
| | | 2,000 | Pennsylvania rts. | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | ... |
| | | 10,900 | People's Gas Chicago. | 103⅞ | 104⅛ | 103⅝ | 103⅞ | +2 |
| | | 125 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. | 158½ | 160½ | 158 | 160 | ... |
| | | 200 | Pressed Steel Car. | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | 637 | Pressed Steel Car pf. | 92 | 92½ | 91⅞ | 92 | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | Quicksilver. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅝ | ... |
| | | 500 | *Railway Steel Spring. | 22¾ | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | +1 |
| | | 100 | *Ry. Steel Spring pf. | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | + ⅛ |
| | | 34,200 | Reading. | 54¼ | 55⅛ | 54¼ | 55⅛ | + ⅝ |
| | | 700 | Reading 1st pf. | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | +1 |
| | | 200 | Reading 2d pf. | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | +1½ |
| | | 11,400 | Rock Island Co. | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | - ⅛ |
| | | 700 | *Rub. Goods Mg. Co. | 25⅝ | 26¼ | 25⅝ | 26 | +1 |
| | | 600 | *Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf. | 80 | 80½ | 80 | 80 | ... |
| | | 4,900 | St. L. & San Fran. | 74⅝ | 76¼ | 74⅝ | 75¾ | +1⅝ |
| | | 2,200 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 69 | 70 | 69 | 70 | +1⅝ |
| | | 500 | St. Louis Southw. | 24 | 24¼ | 23⅝ | 24⅛ | ... |
| | | 5,100 | St. Louis Southw. pf. | 55½ | 56 | 54⅝ | 55⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | 850 | Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. | 61 | 62¼ | 61 | 61¾ | ... |
| | | 100 | Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf. | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | + ⅛ |
| | | 5,610 | Southern Pacific. | 63¾ | 64⅜ | 63¾ | 64⅜ | + ⅛ |
| | | 600 | Southern Ry., com. | 30⅝ | 31 | 30⅝ | 31 | + ⅛ |
| | | 250 | Southern Ry. pf. | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | + ⅛ |
| | | 200 | So. Ry., M. & O. st. ctf. | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | ... |
| | | 900 | Tennessee Coal & Iron. | 65 | 65⅝ | 65 | 65⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | | 1,400 | Texas & Pacific. | 36 | 36⅜ | 36 | 36⅜ | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | Third Avenue. | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | - ½ |
| | | 1,500 | Toledo, St. L. & West. | 25 | 25⅜ | 25 | 25⅜ | + ⅛ |
| | | 2,800 | Twin City R. T. | 113 | 113½ | 112⅝ | 113½ | + ⅛ |
| | | 300 | *Union Bag & P. Co. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| | | 12,800 | Union Pacific. | 91¼ | 92 | 91¼ | 91¾ | + ⅛ |
| | | 300 | Union Pacific pf. | 90¾ | 91 | 90¾ | 91 | +1½ |
| | | 210 | United Rys. Invest. | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ⅛ |
| | | 2,400 | United Rys. Invest. pf. | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | + ⅛ |
| | | 4,700 | U. S. Leather. | 13½ | 14 | 13½ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| | | 840 | U. S. Leather pf. | 86¾ | 86¾ | 85¾ | 86¾ | + ⅛ |
| | | 8,600 | U. S. Realty & Con. | 21⅞ | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | 400 | U. S. Realty & Con. pf. | 87⅞ | 88 | 87⅞ | 88 | + ⅛ |
| | | 2,625 | U. S. Steel. | 35⅝ | 35⅞ | 35⅝ | 35⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | 9,250 | U. S. Steel pf. | 91⅞ | 92⅜ | 91⅞ | 92⅜ | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | Va.-Car. Coal & Coke. | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | +1 |
| | | 35 | Va.-Caro. Chemical. | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | ... |
| | | 600 | *Vulcan Detinning. | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | ... |
| | | 200 | Wabash. | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | 1,800 | Wabash pf. | 46⅞ | 47⅜ | 46⅞ | 47⅛ | +1 |
| | | 400 | Western Union Tel. | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | Westinghouse Elec. pf. | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | ... |
| | | 300 | Wheeling & Lake Erie. | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | ... |
| | | 500 | Wisconsin Central. | 24 | 24⅛ | 24 | 24⅛ | ... |
| | | 500 | Wisconsin Central pf. | 47¼ | 48 | 47¼ | 48 | + ⅛ |
| Sales. | | 306,445 | | | | | | |

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

### BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, reg. | 100½ | 100⅝ | K. C. S. of 1st pf. | 65 | 67 |
| 2s, coup. | 100½ | 100⅝ | K. C. S. & M. & B. | 27 | 37 |
| 4s, reg. | 137½ | 137⅝ | K. C. S. & M. & B. pf. | 70 | 75 |
| 4s, coup. | 138 | 138⅛ | Kan. City Term. | 25 | 30 |
| 5s, reg. | 106 | 106½ | Lake Erie & W. | 15 | 20 |
| 5s, coup. | 106½ | 106⅝ | Lake Erie & W. pf. | 60 | 70 |
| 5s, reg. | 109 | 109 | Lake Shore. | 207 | 210 |
| 5s, coup. | 109 | 109 | Long Island. | 70 | 75 |
| 5s, reg. | 111½ | 111¾ | Manhattan Beach. | 10 | 12 |
| 5s, coup. | 111½ | 111¾ | Mex. Cent. pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 110 | 110½ | Mex. Nat. | 10 | 11 |
| 5s, coup. | 110 | 110½ | Mich. Cent. | 135 | 140 |
| 5s, reg. | 107 | 110 | Mob. & Ohio. | 80 | 85 |
| 5s, coup. | 107 | 110 | N. Y. Air Brake pf. | 107 | 110 |
| 5s, reg. | 125 | 125½ | N. Y. C. & St. L. | 75 | 80 |
| 5s, coup. | 125 | 125½ | N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 105 | 110 |
| 5s, reg. | 106 | 106½ | N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 40 | 41½ |
| 5s, coup. | 106 | 106½ | N. Y. Dock. | 25 | 30 |
| 5s, reg. | 127 | 127½ | N. Y. Dock pf. | 75 | 80 |
| 5s, coup. | 127 | 127½ | N. Y. & Harlem. | 275 | 280 |
| 5s, reg. | 138 | 138½ | N. Y. & Northern. | 25 | 30 |
| 5s, coup. | 138 | 138½ | N. Y. & Northern pf. | 70 | 75 |
| 5s, reg. | 103½ | 103¾ | N. Y. & Queens Co. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 103½ | 103¾ | N. Y. Susq. & West. | 10 | 12 |
| 5s, reg. | 112 | 112½ | N. Y. Susq. & West. pf. | 25 | 30 |
| 5s, coup. | 112 | 112½ | Norfolk & W. pf. | 75 | 80 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | North. Ala. | 95 | 97 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Oak Mining. | 3 | 4 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Ont. & West. | 65 | 70 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | P. C. M. pf. | 70 | 72 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Peo. & East. | 30 | 35 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Peo. & E. pf. | 70 | 75 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Peo. & P. U. | 70 | 71 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Phila. Co. | 50½ | 50¾ |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Phila. Co. pf. | 50½ | 50¾ |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | P. C. C. & St. L. | 75 | 80 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | P. C. C. & St. L. pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | P. C. C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Pullman Co. | 210 | 220 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Quicksilver pf. | 7 | 8 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | R. F. & P. | 170 | 175 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | R. F. & P. pf. | 200 | 210 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Rens. & Sar. | 140 | 145 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Rens. & Sar. pf. | 140 | 145 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Rich. & W. P. T. | 35 | 40 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Rich. & W. P. T. pf. | 77½ | 78 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Rio Grande W. | 145 | 150 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Rio Grande W. pf. | 75 | 80 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Rome W. & O. | 21 | 22 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Rome W. & O. pf. | 80 | 85 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Rutland. | 21 | 22 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Rutland pf. | 70 | 75 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Sav. F. & W. | 205 | 210 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Sav. F. & W. pf. | 205 | 210 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Seaboard Air Line. | 25 | 30 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Seaboard Air Line pf. | 70 | 75 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Sec. Steel. | 70 | 80 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Sec. Steel pf. | 90 | 95 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Sou. Pac. Co. | 30 | 32 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Sou. Pac. Co. pf. | 70 | 75 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Sou. Ry. in Miss. | 30 | 32 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Sou. Ry. in Miss. pf. | 70 | 75 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tenn. C. I. & R. | 70 | 75 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tenn. C. I. & R. pf. | 90 | 95 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tex. & Pac. 2d pf. | 70 | 75 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tex. & Pac. land gr. | 20 | 22 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tex. & Pac. land gr. pf. | 50 | 55 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & Ohio Cent. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 1st pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 2d pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 3d pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 4th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 5th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 6th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 7th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 8th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 9th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 10th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 11th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 12th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 13th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 14th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 15th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 16th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 17th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 18th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 19th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 20th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 21st pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 22nd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 23rd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 24th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 25th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 26th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 27th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 28th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 29th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 30th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 31st pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 32nd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 33rd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 34th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 35th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 36th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 37th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 38th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 39th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 40th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 41st pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 42nd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 43rd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 44th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 45th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 46th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 47th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 48th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 49th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 50th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 51st pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 52nd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 53rd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 54th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 55th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 56th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 57th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 58th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 59th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 60th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 61st pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 62nd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 63rd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 64th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 65th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 66th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 67th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 68th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 69th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 70th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 71st pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 72nd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 73rd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 74th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 75th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 76th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 77th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 78th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 79th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 80th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 81st pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 82nd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 83rd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 84th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 85th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 86th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 87th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 88th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 89th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 90th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 91st pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 92nd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 93rd pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 94th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 95th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 96th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 97th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 98th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, coup. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 99th pf. | 100 | 105 |
| 5s, reg. | 112½ | 112¾ | Tol. & O. C. 100th pf. | 100 | 105 |

### BULLION AND MINING.

Gold and silver was quoted in the London market at 24½d per ounce and in New York at 53⅛c. Nineteen dollars at 69¾c. On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Bullion sold at .05, 800 Best and Belcher at 1.60, 1,000 Consol Imperial at .04, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol at .03, 400 Hale and Norcross at .78, 1,000 Isabella at 1.50, 1,000 Jumbo at .04, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .06, 400 Occidental at .46, 200 Ophir at 1.55, 20 Ontario at 6.25, and 400 Utah at .31.

### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1903. | 1902. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OMAHA— | | | |
| Month of March. | $660,687 | $662,922 | $606,149 |
| From Jan. 1. | 2,166,501 | 2,176,892 | ... |
| TOLEDO RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY— | | | |
| 1st 20 days April. | 50,286 | 50,239 | ... |
| CANADIAN PACIFIC for March— | | | |
| Gross earnings. | $3,615,766 | $3,053,709 | $2,500,618 |
| Exp. and taxes. | 2,372,946 | 1,727,218 | 1,527,267 |
| Net earnings. | $842,787 | $325,621 | $917,970 |
| Ratio op. exp. | 65.60 | 64.34 | 61.10 |
| Gross, 7 months. | $24,100,446 | $21,822,151 | $20,816,267 |
| Op. expenses. | 16,327,446 | 14,741,676 | 14,033,017 |
| Net, 7 months. | $7,773,000 | $7,080,475 | $6,783,250 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. for March— | | | |
| Gross earnings. | $1,767,876 | $1,490,436 | $1,385,863 |
| Exp. and taxes. | 1,272,946 | 1,121,218 | 1,027,267 |
| Net earnings. | $494,737 | $369,221 | $417,970 |
| Ratio op. exp. | 71.98 | 74.36 | 74.16 |
| Gross, 3 months. | $4,102,648 | $3,422,102 | $3,227,852 |
| Int. and rentals. | 1,021,741 | 893,192 | 849,466 |
| Surplus. | $3,080,907 | $2,528,910 | $2,378,386 |
| Gross, 9 months. | $14,211,044 | $14,122,243 | $12,207,852 |
| Exp. and taxes. | 10,481,198 | 10,224,243 | 9,324,466 |
| Net earnings. | $3,729,846 | $3,797,999 | $2,854,186 |
| Int. and rentals. | 3,142,975 | 3,090,758 | 2,854,186 |
| Surplus, 9 months. | $586,870 | $707,241 | $1,657,721 |
| LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD and LEHIGH VALLEY COAL CO. report (both companies) for March as follows: | | | |
| Earnings— | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. |
| Earnings & inc. | 2,070,004 | 1,960,570 | 1,022,464 |
| Operating ex. | 1,850,934 | 1,696,571 | 80,123 |
| Net. | 1,219,070 | 263,999 | 902,071 |
| Appropriated for sinking fd. & imps. | 94,000 | 103,000 | $14,000 |
| Net earnings. | 1,219,070 | 332,999 | 886,071 |
| Earnings of water lines. | 13,055 | $10,195 | 22,249 |
| Earnings Lehigh Valley Coal Co. | 34,023 | $140,000 | 175,429 |
| Total. | 1,305,093 | $1,514 | 1,124,649 |
| Charges & taxes. | 644,974 | 1044,115 | 4,138,921 |
| Surplus. | $660,074 | $1,044,115 | $4,138,921 |
| Earnings, 9 mos. | 10,976,092 | 10,077,796 | $4,036,756 |
| Operating ex. | 14,321,124 | 14,224,370 | 23,000 |
| Total. | 4,344,731 | 3,852,431 | $270,100 |
| Add'l imps. | $50,000 | 1,150,000 | $250,000 |
| Net, 9 mos. | 4,014,521 | 4,172,421 | $158,169 |
| Earnings of water lines. | $8,303 | $37,495 | 135,798 |
| Earnings Lehigh Valley Coal Co. | $56,326 | $257,020 | 1

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Sale of Plot at Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street.

## INTERESTING DOWNTOWN DEALS

### Lexington Avenue Corner Sold—New Owner for 574 Fifth Avenue—R. A. Pinkerton Buys at Auction.

The plot of about three lots forming an "L" around the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street has been sold by Oppenheimer & Hamershlag. The property has frontages of 77.4 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on the street, with a northerly line of 74.10 feet and a westerly line of 100.5 feet. The present sellers bought it at the Eno estate's first auction sale on Feb. 21, 1890, for $94,000. The lot at the immediate corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, which is surrounded by the property just sold, is owned by Althea S. Rudd.

The Hudson Realty Company has bought, through H. Rawak, from Gustave and Leon Fleischmann, the Englewood apartment house, at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-first Street, 104.4 on the avenue by 70 on the Street.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for the estate of John R. Downey to William B. Dana of The Financial Chronicle the six-story building 136 to 140 Front Street, occupying the short block front on the west side of the street, between Pine and De Peyster Streets. Its frontages are 50 feet on Front Street, 58.10 feet on Pine Street, and 68.2 feet on De Peyster Street, with a rear line of 59 feet. The price paid for the property is $175,000.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold for Grace V. Snelling the plot 22 by 58.2 by 33.6 by 55.4, on the west side of Broad Street, at the junction of Bridge and Pearl Streets. There are at present on the property old buildings known as 100 Broad Street, 38 to 40 Bridge Street, and 49 to 53 Pearl Street.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have sold for Cornelia R. Nash, to Jesse C. Woodhull, 574 Fifth Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100, for $230,000. As soon as the present leases expire, the building will be extensively altered for business purposes. Mr. Woodhull was also the purchaser of 35 and 37 West Thirty-first Street, recently sold by the same brokers.

Samuel Greer and Edward Baer have bought from Mary F. Betts the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, four-story flats, with stores, on a plot containing about 12,000 square feet, with frontages of 125 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Harvey Fisk of Fisk & Robinson the four-and-a-half-story dwelling, with dining room extension, 230 West Seventy-second Street, 27 by 100. This house was built to order for Mr. Fisk by Harvey Murdock.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for A. B. Runyon the three-story brownstone dwelling 163 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17.6 by 102.2, to a client for occupancy.

H. B. Zittel has sold for Catherine M. De Grasse the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 217 East Sixty-second Street, 20 by 50 by 100.5.

The Buckley estate is reported to have sold the four-story dwelling 49 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.6.

C. F. Winthrop is the buyer of the dwelling 40 East Sixty-sixth Street, sold recently by Solomon Zickel.

A. W. Muller & Co. have sold for the Central Lard Company to the Ludin Realty Company 511, 513, and 515 West Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story stable, on plot 75 by 100.

J. Scott has resold for A. Piser, for $26,000, the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story double apartment house on lot 50 by 75, recently purchased by Mr. Piser through the same broker.

J. Scott has also sold for Mrs. W. Farmer to a client the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,679 Madison Avenue, facing Mount Morris Park, 18 by 100.

Martin & Schmonsees have sold for Charles Blum to Christian Bunger the five-story double flat, with two stores, 749 Amsterdam Avenue, on a lot 22 by 100.

Simon E. Ossermann has sold for A. H. Atterbury to S. Korminsky the four-story double flat 106 East Ninety-sixth Street, 30 by 100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for a client the two five-story flats 585 and 587 Lexington Avenue, on plot 50 by 100. This property was to have been sold at auction yesterday.

Edward Livingston, Jr., denies the reported sale of the dwelling 145 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Harry M. Goldberg has bought the five-story flats 55, 68, and 137 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25, 21, and 25 respectively by 100.11.

John Peters has sold for Samuel S. Jessup as Christian G. Froelich 210 East Fourteenth Street, a five-story dwelling on lot 17 by 103.4; also for Cohen & Glauber to M. Weiss 502 East Twelfth Street, a five-story double tenement on lot 28 by 51.6; also for Mary F. Mullane to Myers & Aronson 219 and 221 East Twenty-second Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 47.6 by 75. Rosenwalk & Baumgenstein have sold to Charles Weinstein for improvement the southwest corner of Stanton and Attorney Streets, a plot 62.6 by 52.8.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold for Irving Judis to Samuel Jacobs for $44,000 the new six-story flat, 1,664 Madison Street, 24 by 100.

Leventfeld & Prager have bought 350 and 352 West Twenty-fifth Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 98.9.

W. & J. Baebrach have resold to Joseph Bruder and Herman N. Appel the two three-story dwellings 278 and 280 Stanton Street, 40 by 75.

Extensive alterations will be made to the property at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, purchased recently by Samuel Green and Daniel W. Richman. The store has been leased for a term of ten years to Munsch & Warner.

From a building loan contract recorded yesterday it appears that Meta Frank is the buyer of the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, sold recently by Boehm & Boehm.

Plans were filed yesterday for a twelve-story loft building, costing $250,000, to be erected by H. E. Rossiter at 656 and 658 Broadway on a plot 58 by 130. Rossiter & Wright are the architects.

Horenburger & Straub, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, state that they are the architects for the new six-story tenement to be erected by Lucy Stevens at Seventy-first Street and Columbus Avenue. Mr. Horenburger's name was omitted in the report of plans filed at the Building Department, as published in this column yesterday. The owner of the property is M. Weinstein of 151 East Eighty-first Street—not One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, as appeared yesterday owing to a typographical error.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold to a client of Collins & Collins the four-story house 59 East Seventy-fifth Street, size 17 by 102.2.

Reid & Murphy sold for Martin F. Callahy to Gustav C. Muller 838 East Thirtieth Street, a four-story brownstone flat, on lot 22.6 by 98.9.

Reid & Murphy sold for Patrick J. Byrnes to Frederick Vogel 323 East Thirty-first Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 20 by 100.

Edward J. Walling, Jr., has sold 152 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, private dwelling, 20 by 100, for Mary H. Johanson.

The sale of 17 East Thirty-first Street to Charles P. Gumb was negotiated by Mrs. C. Mariuk.

### The Auction Room.

The four-story building at the northwest corner of Trinity Place and Edgar Street, running through to Greenwich Street, sold at auction yesterday by L. J. Phillips & Co., was bought by Robert A. Pinkerton for $41,500. The purchase served to revive talk of the sale of the Pinkerton's present building at 57 Broadway, for which large offers are said to have been made during the last six months. Allan Pinkerton says that no sale of the Broadway property is in prospect, and that the small building on Trinity Place only a short distance from the rear of the Broadway structure, has been bought for use as a storehouse for records and other things which now take up a great deal of valuable room in the agency's headquarters.

The Trinity Place and Edgar Street corner is 21.3 by 67.4. It is covered by a four-story brick building, and, according to a statement by one of the attorneys interested in yesterday's sale, it has not changed hands since 1814. The sellers at auction were the executors of the estate of Fanny Hendricks.

Detailed results of yesterday's auction dealings follow:

By J. L. Phillips & Co.

Trinity Place, northwest corner of Edgar Street, extending through to Greenwich Street, 27.9 by 67.4 by 26 by 63.10; four-story brick building; executors' sale; to Robert A. Pinkerton, one year ..... $41,500

58 and 54 Old Slip, south side, 44.9 feet west of South Street, each 21.10 by 53.8; one four-story brick building, sold as one parcel; executors' sale; to E. H. & J. Post ..... 94,850

244 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 175 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.6, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale; to J. M. Sprague and others ..... 18,700

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

127 Lexington Avenue, east side, 22.2 feet south of Thirtieth Street, 16.6 by 91 and irregular, four-story English basement dwelling; public auction sale; to Dr. Marie Burke ..... 17,125

850 and 852 Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 131.6 feet west of Avenue D, 19.6 by 102.2, two-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale; to Gandiaz & Stock ..... 5,550

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

458 Broome Street, north side, 50 feet west of Mercer Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front store and loft building; partition sale; to Louis M. Morrison ..... 48,000

257 and 259 West Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 223 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 17.1 by 98.9, two four-story brick dwellings; partition sale; to Anna Crane ..... 20,750

103 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 90.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone and brick dwelling; partition sale; to W. H. McWilliams ..... 16,000

945 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, 20 by 100 by 24.11 by 105.11, vacant; together with 947 Fulton Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 90 by 21.11 by 95.11, vacant; public auction sale to Owen E. Wilson ..... 10,550

By Phillip A. Smyth.

Oneida Avenue, northeast corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 92.11 by 50 by 84.8 by 50.4, vacant; executors' sale, to William B. Rogers ..... 770

Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 50.4 feet east of Oneida Avenue, 50.4 by 84.6 by 50 by 80, vacant; executors' sale, to Morris Franklin ..... 670

Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, on the east, 50.4 by 101.11 by 50 by 84.2, vacant; executors' sale, to Miles Roberts ..... 590

Oneida Avenue, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 75 by 100, vacant; executors' sale, to Miles Roberts ..... 840

Oneida Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, vacant; executors' sale, to Morris Franklin ..... 400

By Samuel Goldsticker.

256 Ninth Avenue, east side, 50.4 feet north of Twenty-fifth Street, 19.8 by 65, three-story brick tenement with stores; foreclosure sale, to Michael C. Grome ..... 14,600

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; together with Wadsworth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church ..... 6,800

By James L. Wells.

435 Columbus Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Fillmore Street, Van Nest Park, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Catharine McManus ..... 2,650

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read & Co., estate sale, twenty-one lots at the foot of East One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets, being six lots on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, seven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, and eight lots fronting on Exterior Street, or the marginal street along the Harlem River.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Crowley Wentworth, referee, 446 Avenue A, southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, 26.6 by 98; five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,302; subject to another mortgage for $20,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 217 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 205 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 80.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,014.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Joseph F. Mott, referee, 99 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 176.6 feet east of Madison Avenue, 16.9 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, 49 and 51 Elizabeth Street, west side, 75 feet north of Canal Street, 50 by 94.3, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,807; subject to another mortgage for $55,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, Nathalie Avenue, southeast side, 529 feet northeast of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 123, two-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $2,966.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 656 and 658 Broadway, for twelve-story brick lofts, with store, 58 by 130; E. K. Rossiter of 132 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Rossiter & Wright of 95 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $250,000.

Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, northwest corner, for a three-story dwelling and hotel, 25.3 by 100.3; Goodman Brothers of Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, owners; T. H. Styles of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 56 and 60 West Fourteenth Street, for a fifteen-story brick store, 50 by 206.6; Rhinelander Real Estate Company and another, 51 Nassau Street, owners; Carl A. Berg of 6 West Twenty-second Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick tenements, 25 by 87.6; A. Balsahm of 668 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner and architect; cost, $100,000.

Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 230 feet west of Sixth Avenue, one six-story brick lofts, with store, 120 by 86; O. H. Olsen of 1,223 Southern Boulevard, owner; C. C. French of 406 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $225,000.

Thirty-third Street, south side, 250 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a seven-story brick office, 39.11 by 98; L. G. Forgotson of 206 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Robinson & Cruse of 165 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 241 to 245 Eldridge Street, for two six-story brick tenements with stores, 37.4 by 87; Fine & Falk of 220 East Tenth Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $70,000.

Bathgate Avenue, northeast corner of Pelham Avenue, for a one-story frame dancing platform, 50 by 40; James J. McCluskey of 741 Pelham Avenue, owner; F. R. Ahrendt, Fordham architect; cost, $500.

#### Alterations.

Nos. 11 and 13 East Thirty-fourth Street, to two five-story brick stores; Sub Carey, Cambridge, Mass., owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 424 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 402 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick building, with store; Lillie Real Estate Company, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owners; T. H. Styles of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $8,500.

Nos. 45 and 47 Watt Street, to three-story brick lofts, with store; estate of J. G. Hortman of 100 Duane Street, owner; J. G. Whittenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 153 Orchard Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with stores; S. Tabele, premises owner; H. Knubel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 58 East Eighty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Goldman & Goldman of 1,182 Avenue A, owners; H. Freed of 146 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Roosevelt Street, east side, 135.4 feet north of Cherry Street; also, Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 62.3 feet east of Madison Avenue, to two three-story brick schools; city, owner; cost, $4,500.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick store and tenement, 25 by 74; Jacob Dohmann of St. Ann's Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $16,000.

Walnut Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame shop, by 50; Central Union Gas Company, Lower Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owners and architects; cost, $1,000.

## FINE STRUCTURES PROJECTED.

### United States Realty and Construction Company's Improvements for Sturtevant House and Trinity Building Sites.

Announcement was made yesterday that the United States Realty and Construction Company had decided to improve several of its most valuable holdings in this city and that work in each instance will be begun in the near future.

On the Sturtevant House site, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, there is to be erected a modern fire-proof hotel. The building is to be leased to one of the best-known hotel men in the country for a term of twenty-one years.

At the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on the old property of the Young Men's Christian Association, an eleven-story fireproof office and loft building is to be put up.

The plot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the new Broadway Tabernacle, is to be improved with a hotel which, it is said, is to be the equal of any similar structure in the city in design and equipment.

The southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, one of the properties acquired from the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company, is to be made the site of a twelve-story apartment house, with three apartments in each story.

It is understood that operations on the Trinity Building site are to be begun immediately, although it has been intimated that the construction of the new building may be deferred for sixty or ninety days owing to certain changes in the plans decided upon recently.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, April 29.

ALLEN ST, 8, e s, 25.3d7.7; Chrystie S, Andrews, referee, to Ida Machia ..... $9,600

ALLEN ST, 188, e s, 22.11x27.7x22x27.5; Ida Machia to Louis Gordon and others. (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 15th St, 20.6x 95; Bernhard Frey to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and ..... 100

AVENUE D, w s, 48.9 ft s of 8th St, 48.9 x100; Francis S. Peabody and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another. 5-6 part, all title ..... 22,708

AVENUE D, w s, 48.9 ft s of 8th St, 48.9x 100; the Vickar Realty Company, trustee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another. 1-6 part, all title ..... 6,541

AVENUE D, s w corner of 8th St, 48.9x 100; Francis S. Peabody, executor, and others, to Morris Mandelbaum and another ..... 44,350

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 74.5 ft n of 190th St, 25.3x100x25x104.10; Eugene Sherman to Margarette Uihlein ..... 8,000

BERGEN AV, n s, 47.6 ft w of Grove St, 25x100; Bergen Av, e s, 197.6 ft s of Grove St, 25x100; Mitchell Valentine to Timothy F. Sullivan ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, w s, 2,062.5 ft n from s s of 155th St, and 1,966.8 ft w from w s of 10th Av, runs n w 472.4x n w 276.2x n e 458.6x s 275.9 to beginning; Broadway, w s, adjoining above on n s, runs w 240.8 to New St x n 67.9x e 240x s 50 to beginning; Martin Herman et al., executors and trustees, to John J. Glynn ..... Nom.

BRONX ST, e s, opposite 179th St, at line between land of J. D. and William H. Michell, runs n 1 e 94 to Bronx River s s x s 1 x w 94; Justus D. Michell to William H. Michell ..... 100

BRONX ST, adjoining lands of Ralph H. Stolz, runs n e 50 to land of J. D. Michell x s 94 to Bronx River s s x s w 81 to beginning; Edward Gustaveson to William H. Michell ..... 900

BROOME ST, 96, s s, 20x76; Lena Salmanovitz to Jacob Salmanovitz, ½ part. (mtg ——) ..... Nom.

CLINTON AV, n s, 125 ft w of 2d St, 25x 200; Gustav Borck and another to Louis Spangler ..... Nom.

ELIZABETH ST, 232, w s, 19.11x102.1x 21.1x102.9; Elizabeth St, 235, w s, 20.3x 91.10x20.3x91.7; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Rocco M. Marasco, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 126, e s, 21x90.11x21.5x 100; Mary F. Harrison and others, executors, to E. Sherman Gould, (mtg $22,000) ..... 30,000

HENRY ST, 109, n s, 20.1x46; Robert F. Hibson and others to Samuel Silberman, quitclaim ..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 109, n s, 20.1x46; Samuel J. Silberman to Lewis Kressner (mtg $5,000) ..... 14,000

HOUSTON ST, 401 East, 20x75; Samuel Weiss to Jacob Davidowitz, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, 419, s w s, 21.5x47.9; Maurice Schwarz and another to Emanuel I. Silberstein, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and ..... 100

INTERIOR STRIP, at centre line of block between 110th and 109th Sts, and 520 ft e of 1st Av, runs n 0.1x e to high water mark, Harlem River, x s x w winds and turns to said centre line x w to beginning; Thomas F. Murray, trustee, to Bridget Milliner, B. & S. ..... Nom.

INTERIOR STRIP, at centre line of block between 110th and 109th Sts, and 920 ft e of 1st Av, runs n 0.1x e to high water mark, Harlem River, x s as it winds and turns to said centre line x w to beginning; Bridget J. Milliner to Bridget Milliner, B. & S. ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 65th St, 20.5x70; Herman Ehrenreich to Michael V. B. Davis and another ..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 65th St, 20x70; Moses Ehrenreich and another to Michael V. B. Davis and another ..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 20.5 ft n of 62d St, 20x80; Joseph Solomon to Mary T. Ryan ..... 23,000

PLOT, begins 25 ft w of Jumel Place, at s w corner of Lot 429, map of Jumel estate, runs e 25x n 63.8x n w 25.7x s 84.7 to beginning; Josephine S. Alger to Ryan G. Quinn, other consideration and ..... 100

PLOT, begins 25 ft w of Jumel Place, at s w corner of Lot 428, map of Jumel estate, runs e 25x n 63.8x n w 32.7x s 84.7 to beginning; Ryan G. Quinn to Julie Alger, other consideration and ..... 100

PLOT, begins at the n line of the estate of Lucius Chittenden at a point 619.11 ft w of Old King's Bridge Road, runs n 215 e n w 274 s s 250.4 x s e 210 and 128 and 147.11 to beginning, containing 53 59-100 city lots; Francis A. Thayer to Sarah V. Baker, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

RYER AV, e s, 208.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 24x90.4; Bertha Pirk to Mary A. Nolan ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 426, e s, 24.6x125; Frederick Schuler to John Valz, (mtg $22,000) ..... 2,500

TRINITY AV, e s, 88.2 ft n of 165th St, 16.8x90; James Reynolds to Annie Wilson, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and

VALENTINE, 162, s s, 98 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 37.6x100; Jane Kenn to Mary Annan, (mtg $3,750) ..... Nom.

WALES AV, 671 and 673, w s, 50x87.10x 67.10x86.10; Jacob Bermann and another to Anthony Riegan, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

WALTON AV, w s, 113.3 ft s of Fordham Road, 117.1x82x115.10x82; James Kenn to Mary Annan, all liens ..... Nom.

WHITESIDE, s s, 127.6 ft n of 173d St, 25x157x25x157.5; Annie J. Bauman to Mathilde E. McGrath, (mtg $1,300) ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, 611, w s, 18x90; Solomon Lichtenstein to Moses Lichtenstein, (mtg $22,000) ..... 900

WEST END AV, 611, w s, 18x90; Moses Lichtenstein to Edith L. Lichtenstein, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

WILLIS AV, n s, 20 ft n of 141st St, 13.9x70; Margaret Kelly to Nachson Goldesman, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and ..... 100

WORTH ST, n s, 67 ft e of Fifth St, runs n 67 x e 67.10 x n 67 x w 61 to beginning; Annie J. Bauman to Mathilde S. McGrath, (mtg $3,830.58) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,756, n e corner 91st St, 25.8x 94; Isaac Sakolski to Joshua Silverstein, (mtg $20,000) ..... 100

2D AV, corner of 14th St, begins 14th St, n 25.1, e 103.8 to 14th St, s 53.1 to beginning; 14th St, n s, 53.1 ft w of 2d Av 20.2x103.3; Adolf Mandel to Mary Feller, (mtg $107,500) ..... Nom.

4TH AV, 56-58, 48x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Ury Goodman, (mtgs $66,000) ..... Nom.

6TH ST, 738 East, 25x70; Samuel Tuchfeld and others to Peter Tuchfeld, (mtg $13,000) ..... 1

7TH ST, 268 East, 42.8x90.10; Frederick T. Rehberger and another, individually and as executors, to Leopold Popper and wife, joint tenants ..... 17,000

7TH ST, 23, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 26x 74.10; James V. McManus to Ellen C. McManus ..... Nom.

7TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 3d Av, 20x74.10; Jacob H. Miller and others, executors and trustees, to Louis Frankenthaler ..... 25,700

8TH AV, 852, e s, 25x80; Francis Biegen, Jr., and another, heirs, to Morris Weinstein ..... 100

8TH AV, 440, s e corner of 32d St, 20.6x 67.11; Patrick J. Connell to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company ..... 100

8TH AV, 996 East, n e cor 67.6; Abraham Bernstein and another to Elias A. Cantor, (mtg $32,625) ..... 1

8TH ST, 372 East, 19.9x97.6; Falk Rhenheimer to Morris Kronovet and another, (mtg $8,000) ..... 100

8TH ST, 330 East, 25x89x25x89.1; Patrick C. Collins to Morris Feder and others, (mtg $12,000) ..... 18,750

9TH ST, 224 to 228 East, 50x83.11; 9th St, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 25x89x25x89.1; Morris H. Feder and others to Max Dorf, (mtg $50,000) ..... 100

11TH ST, 223 and 225 East, 50x100; August Ruff and another to Bernhard Kahn, (mtg $60,000) ..... 100

12TH ST, 425 East, 24.3x109.3; Maria A. Wiedbusch to William Sieriche, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and ..... 100

12TH ST, 519 East, 25x61.10; Joseph Herrmann to Max Cohen ..... Nom.

12TH ST, 219 East, 25x103.3; Bertha Roth to Isaac Storch, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and ..... 100

19TH ST, 435-West, —x—; John Black to Simon Black and another, (mtg $2,120) 4-15 part ..... 2,333

25TH ST, 350 and 352 West, 50x99.9; Isabella Mead and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 1-3 part ..... 9,000

25TH ST, 350 and 352 West, 50x98.9; Mary L. Wolf to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 1-3 part, all liens ..... Nom.

29TH ST, 21 East, 22x98.9; Ralph Rondolph Robinson to Henry Snyder, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and ..... 100

30TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 22.6x 98.9; Martin F. Callagy to Gustav C. Muller, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and ..... 100

52D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 90 x100.5; Elisha B. Rollins to New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, (mtg $45,000) ..... Nom.

52D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 90x100.5; New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association to the Randolph Realty Company, 50 x 8 ..... Nom.

53D ST, 217 East, 16.8x100.5; Francis E. Johnson and others, trustees, to Irving Bachrach, (mtg $8,000) ..... 10,000

60TH ST, n s, Columbus Av, 75x100.5; William J. Taylor to the Sixty-seventh Street Studio Building Association, (mtgs $160,000) ..... Nom.

60TH ST, 107, n s, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Leo M. Lehman to Markus Pollak, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and ..... 100

60TH ST, n s, 245.3 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x102.2; Bridget May to Rebecca Meryash ..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 174.4 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x102.2; Mary E. Attwood to Rebecca Meryash ..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 192.2 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x102.2; James Davis to Rebecca Meryash, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and ..... 100

60TH ST, n s, 209.6 ft w of Avenue A, 18x 102.2; Augusta W. Wurthman to Rebecca Meryash ..... Nom.

83D ST, 26 East, 18x102.2; Emma H. Kaufmann to William Goldman ..... 100

84TH ST, 55 West, 19x102.2; Eliza E. Madigan, executrix and trustee, to Eliza H. Madigan, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

84TH ST, 55 West, 19x102.2; Eliza E. Madigan, as executrix and trustee, to James C. Madigan (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

86TH ST, n s, 175.2 ft e of 3d Av, 48.10x 102.2; Augusta W. Wurthman to Fannie Levy, (mtg $36,000) ..... Nom.

86TH ST, 419 East, 20x102.2; Charles King to William Keil, (mtg $11,000) ..... 100

86TH ST, 421 and 423 East, 50x102.2; John King to Frederick Schaler, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

96TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.8; George Tomes to Samuel Kominsky, (mtg $9,000,) other considerations and ..... 100

97TH ST, 412 East, 37x100.11; Alfred Brunswill to Sam Schwartz, (mtg $5,200,) other consideration and ..... 100

104TH ST, s s, 66 ft w of Park Av, 16x 100.11; Bertha Levy to Samuel Pfeiffer, quitclaim ..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 23.4x108.11; Thomas F. Donnelly to Carl C. Kauffman, (mtg $35,000) ..... 6,000

111TH ST, 110 East, 25x100.11; William C. Nolan to John J. Kelly, all title ..... 1

111TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Park Av, 17.6x 100.11; Lizzie Schaefer and another to John J. Kelly, (mtg $1,800) ..... 1

112TH ST, 242 West, 25.4x100.11; Augusta Siebold to Heinrich von Weyhe, (mtg $31,000) ..... Nom.

113TH ST, s s, West, runs e 16.10 x s 98.5 x n 98.11 x w 25x x n 100.11x e 27.10 to beginning; John Mundee to Elkan Kahn and another, (mtg $30,000,) other considerations and ..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 25.8x 100.11; Zachariah Zacharias to Carrie Levis, all liens ..... Nom.

145TH ST, 412, s s, 160.8 ft e of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Frederick S. Walt, referee, to John C. Forster ..... 13,700

145TH ST, 412, s s, 160.8 ft e of Convent Av, 16x99.11; John C. Forster to Arthur W. Kingsley, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

156TH ST, s s, corner of Sheridan Place, runs e 120x s 80.11x n w 43.8x s e 96.6 to place x s e 71.8; Percy Learned to Julius H. Seymour, (mtg $15,500) ..... 1

167TH ST, n s, 43.3 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x97.11x25.11x94.10; Jeremiah Sullivan to Jacobina Kaufman, E. & S., correction deed ..... Nom.

167TH ST, n s, 68.3 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x97.11x25.11x94.10; Michael J. Collins to Jacobina Kaufman, E. & S., correction deed ..... Nom.

### Recorded Leases.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 15; Maxwell Davidson to Hermann Jacobi, 3 years. $750

ATTORNEY ST, 69; Gertrude L. Hoyt to Maria Eckhardt, 10 years ..... 1,100

BAYARD ST, 93; Annie Eagen to Joseph Brodsky, 2 5-12 years ..... 312

CHERRY ST, 276; Hyman Eisenstadt and another to Philip Borsowsky and another, 5 years ..... 2,300

CHERRY ST, 173 and 176; John Tard, executor and trustees, to Albert J. Delatour, 5 years ..... 1,000

COLUMBUS AV, 376; Samuel Green to Munsch & Warner, 10 5-12 years, $1,900 to ..... 5,000

HESTER ST, 182 and 184; David Baum to Joseph Gallo and another, 5 years ..... 2,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,506; George H. Witte to Herman Wormser, 2 years ..... 750

OAK ST, 44; Luigi Bracco to Dario Picoraro and another, 3 years ..... 360

PLEASANT AV, 316; Cesare Conti to Otto Hassold, 3 years ..... 480

RIVINGTON ST, 309; Israel L. Frager and another to Samuel Lowenstein and another, 5 1-12 years ..... 500

RIVINGTON ST, 223; Willett St, 72 and 74; Rachel Levy to Henry Kalchheim, 5 years ..... 3,000

RIVINGTON ST, 199; Solomon Ryshpan to Ignats Friedman, 3 years ..... 1,200

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 138th St; Charles Haase to John Jaeger, 3 years. 900

THIRD AV, 1,222; Jacob Horowitz to Hector Klinge, 3 years ..... 1,248

2D AV, 1,860; Henry De F. Weekes to Lipman Brothers, 3 years ..... 1,000

2D AV, 1,004; Ignace Pollak to Morris Schwartz, 5 years ..... 1,100

6TH AV, 616; Elizabeth F. Russell to Timothy J. Shine, 15 years ..... 10,000

6TH AV, 854; New York Medical Supply Company to William Walsch and another, 5 years ..... 1,000

8TH AV, 101 to 107; James L. Van Alen to Frank Goodman and another, 21 years ..... $9,000 to 11,000

57TH ST, 306 East; Abraham Bernstein and another to Adolph Grossman, 1 11-12 years ..... 2,400

10TH AV, n s, 20.1 ft s of 30th St; Laura Delano and others to Henry Mall, 20 years ..... 375

10TH ST, 56 East; Max Conde to Joe E. Pantz, 4 years ..... 300

24TH ST, 7 West; Hoffman House, (a corporation,) to Charles S. Levy, 7½ years ..... 6,000

45TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 11th Av; John Foersch, executor, to T. A. McBinn, 5 years ..... 1,020

93D ST, 155; Ida K. Brunner to Ivan Prince, 2 years ..... 2,500

### Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRUSCATO, Giuseppe, and others to Hudson F. Rose; Lots 12 and 75, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, 3 years ..... $775

BEVINS, Thomas, to Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, e s, 63.2 ft n of 74th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.

BOESLER, Amanda, and another to Van Loan Whitehead and another, executors; Lot 98, Block 14, map of Hutson P. Rose, No. 430, 3 years ..... 2,500

FAZIO, John, and another to Hudson F. Rose; Lots 23 and 24, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, 3 years ..... 1,250

FETTLER, Mary, to Adolf Mandel; 14th St, n s, 53.1 ft w of 2d Av; also 2d Av, n w corner of 14th St, due July 23, 1904, 6 per cent ..... 17,500

HICKWORT, Louisa, and Anna C. Stephens to 19th St, n s, 166.10 ft w of Hughes Av, two mtgs, 3 years, each ..... 2,500

HICKWORT, Louis, to Catharine A. Conckiin; 181st St, n s, 123.5 ft w of Hughes Av, two mtgs, 3 years, each ..... 2,500

HICKWORT, Louis, to Thomas C. Stephens; 181st St, n s, 95 ft w of Hughes Av, two mtgs, 3 years, each ..... 2,500

FOGARTY, Charles, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 42nd St, s e s, 100.2 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 1,000

FORSTER, John C., to Emma E. Moore; 145th St, s s, 165.6 ft e of Convent Av, 3 years ..... 10,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 4th St, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent ..... 12,000

FRIEDAL, Delia, to Hudson F. Rose; Lot 600, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 175

GLYNN, John J., to Schoffe Brothers; Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, w s, 9,083.5 ft n from s s of 155th St and 1,966.8 ft w from w s of 10th Av, also Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, w s, adjoining the above land on n s, 2 years. 42,000

GOLDESMAN, Nachson, to Margaret Kelly; Willis Av, w s, 20 ft n of 141st St, prior

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10 acres, ¼ mile to station.....2,700
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4 acres, 8-room house, barn.....750
1 acre, house, small barn.....1,200
2 acres, 10-room house, barn.....1,500
20 acres, fine view, 10-room house.....7,500
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2 acres, house, barn, per mo.....$10
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LOFT AND OFFICES.
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FOR SALE—ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL DOG, child's pet and shooting companion; thoroughly broken; 2 years old; price, $75. Address Dr. Wm. Pepper, 1,700 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Japanese Spitz puppies, $10 each; Japanese Spitz dogs, $15 each; Japanese Spitz bitches, $15 each; Japanese Spitz stud dogs, $15 each; Japanese Spitz brood bitches, $25 each; Japanese Spitz brood bitches in whelp, $30 each; Japanese Spitz brood bitches with puppies, $40 each; Japanese Spitz stud dogs, $25

# NASON ADMITS MAKING BIG OFFER TO AMORY

## Says He Falsely Represented Himself as Attorney Page's Agent.

### Jerome's Former Partner, at Vreeland Inquiry, Says, However, Metropolitan's Attorney Was Kept Advised.

Daniel Nason, until recently a law partner of District Attorney Jerome, admitted on the stand at the Amory-Vreeland hearing yesterday that he called on William N. Amory last month, and, after representing himself as an agent from William H. Page, Jr., of counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, offered to buy Amory's stock in a bicycle patent for from $75,000 to $200,000. Mr. Jerome was the questioner throughout Nason's examination, and the basis for the questions was a stenographic report of conversations between Amory and Nason at the former's home.

The witness admitted the substance of the conversations, which had been taken down by a shorthand writer secreted behind a curtain in Mr. Amory's study. While admitting this, he disclaimed the charge that he had been sent by Mr. Page, but afterward acknowledged that Mr. Page knew of the visits, and also knew he was posing as Mr. Page's agent.

When Mr. Page was called to the stand, he, too, denied having sent Mr. Nason on any mission to buy off Mr. Amory, but he admitted after some hesitation that he knew what Mr. Nason was doing. He paid Mr. Nason a retainer about the same time, he said, but the money had nothing to do with Metropolitan matters.

Incidentally, it was brought out by Mr. Jerome that the Jerome family was not interested in the sale of a franchise for the Jerome Park Railway Company—the franchise that Messrs. Amory, Page, and Nason made a deal in several years ago. After having elicited these facts, the District Attorney surprised every one in the courtroom, especially his associates on the Amory side of the counsel's table, by announcing that he consented to have all the testimony of the day stricken out on the plea that he had failed to connect it with the defendant, Herbert H. Vreeland, whom Amory is suing for criminal libel.

In spite of the protests of Mr. Osborne, who up to this time had been supposed to be working harmoniously with Mr. Jerome, Magistrate Barlow ruled out the Page and Nason evidence. The District Attorney, a moment later, rose and said that he believed he might have been mistaken in giving his consent. He said he had merely considered the matter in the light of the charges on account of which he called the sudden halt in the hearing last Friday, having been informed of the Nason-Page transactions. He told the court that he did not know but the evidence might be admissible in the light of what had happened at previous hearings, but he himself had not been there all along.

It was too late, however, the decision was rendered. Mr. Osborne's unavailing argument was to the effect that he had a right to prove through Messrs. Nason and Page an attempt to buy off Mr. Amory, inasmuch as the original libel of Mr. Vreeland had accused Amory of trying to be bought off.

The final adjournment of the session was due to Mr. Nicoll's announcement that the Vreeland lawyers wished to call Talbot J. Taylor to the stand to-day.

When Mr. Nason was sworn the District Attorney elicited the information that he had known Mr. Amory many years. The question, "Were you at Amory's house on the night of March 18?" started the testimony bearing on the subject on account of which Mr. Jerome had caused the case to be adjourned suddenly last Friday. Mr. Page has sworn that he never sent anybody to see Amory.

As soon as the question was asked Mr. Nicoll rose to object.

"No conversation between Amory and Nason is relevant to this case," he argued, "unless it is shown first that Nason was acting with the authority of the defendant, Mr. Vreeland."

DENIAL FOR MR. VREELAND.

"I am instructed," continued the defendant's lawyer, "that no order was given by Vreeland to Nason or anybody else to act as an agent in negotiations with Amory, and we never heard of this conversation until the District Attorney informed us of it by asking for an adjournment the other day. Of course, even Mr. Nason's statement that he acted for Mr. Vreeland would not be of value as against Mr. Vreeland's statement. The law on the subject is fixed in this State."

Mr. Jerome replied that a Magistrate sitting without a jury had more latitude than a Judge before a jury, and the question was admitted. After Mr. Nason admitted visiting Mr. Amory on March 18, Mr. Jerome continued:

Q.—Did you in that conversation at any time state to him that Mr. Page had sent you there? A.—I think probably I did.

Q.—Was that true? A.—It was not true.

Q.—Then when you told Mr. Amory that Mr. Page had sent you there, it was not true? A.—That was not true.

Q.—This conversation, in substance, then ended? A.—By Mr. Amory—Now come down to business, Dan; what proposition did Page make? By Mr. Nason—Page does not say anything in so many words. Do you suppose he would commit himself in any proposition? A.—I think possibly I said that.

The witness continued by saying that he reiterated his statement that Page had asked him to call, but he said he told an untruth in saying so. The real reason of the visit, he said, was that he wanted information for himself. He said he had told Mr. Jerome what that interest was.

Q.—When did you tell me? A.—I told you at your own house, in Rutgers Street.

Q.—What did you state to me? A.—I was talking about the interest I had in the stock.

Q.—What did you say to me? A.—That I represented an estate which had a large amount of stock and that I was very desirous to obtain information about it.

Q.—Was not intimated that I had any pecuniary interest in it, in any way, state, or manner? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—And you went to Mr. Amory merely to get information that would help you to protect your own interests? A.—I did.

Mr. Nason then was asked about passages from the conversation as taken down by Mr. Amory's concealed stenographer. Previous to March 18, he explained, he had talked with Mr. Amory at other times. On these talks, he told Mr. Amory, he had said to Mr. Page that there was "nothing doing" owing to something Mr. Amory had said to him before. Amory asked him if it was a "sort of gentlemanly bribe." He replied in the negative, explaining that he intended to pay what Amory described as worthless stocks of a patent bicycle invention. When Amory said, "It is worth more," Nason answered, "Well, do you want to sell it or not?"

He admitted telling Mr. Amory he was in the retainer of $5,000, and if he succeeded in purchasing the stock a fee of $50,000. Mr. Page, he told Mr. Amory, was to do the paying. Then Amory replied that he could not be bribed by an offer of "any price for the damned worthless stock."

Mr. Nason said there had been two talks between Amory's home previous to March 18, one on March 7 and the other on March 8. Each time they had discussed the same subject, and he had consequently said Page sent him.

Q.—And on this occasion did you mention the price which would be given for the stock? A.—To the best of my recollection it did not. No figures were mentioned by Mr. Amory.

Q.—And you assented to them? A.—My impression is, and my best recollection is, that at the first conversation I told Amory that a million dollars, or that neighborhood of all, and Amory insisted on his statement that he was to be bought for $250,000,000.

Q.—Did Amory say to you: "You offered me $100,000 the other night for this stock. That is for this pneumatic bicycle, or bicycle seat. And that you practically assented to that? A.—My best recollection is that Mr. Amory mentioned the figures. I mentioned no figures at all.

HIS MESSAGE TO PAGE.

Q.—Did Mr. Amory say this at this interview of March 18: "You came to see me and wanted to know what I would sell my stock in the patent business for, whether I would sell it for $75,000 or $100,000." And did you say: "I did not mention any figures." "Mr. Amory: You did. You asked me if I had $75,000 or $100,000 worth of these stocks." "Mr. Nason: I forget now." Mr. Amory: I thought you did. I think you remember that then I told you to go to ——. You go back to Page and tell him that you cannot deal with me." Is that correct? A.—That probably is a correct transcript of what took place. But I think that any sums which were mentioned were mentioned by Mr. Amory.

The following was a copy of some of the admitted dialogue from the report of the hidden stenographer:

Mr. Amory—What is Page's proposition? Mr. Nason—Will you authorize me to go back, will you permit me to go back to Page and say, What is your proposition?

Mr. Amory—No, I won't say that Dan; I ask you what Page's proposition is.

Mr. Nason—I haven't got any proposition.

Mr. Amory—Then Page can go to hell, and so can you.

As to the direct offer of money, this was the testimony of Mr. Nason:

Q.—Did this take place: "Mr. Amory offered me $100,000 the other night for this stock. Mr. Nason—A hundred thousand? I thought it was a couple of hundred thousand. Mr. Amory—No; $75,000 or $100,000; whatever the price was, I would not accept." Did that, in substance, occur? A.—I believe that did occur.

The witness admitted having met Mr. Page prior to the first Amory interview. He told Mr. Page what was going on. Between that time and the next interview he also saw Mr. Page, and told him he was representing himself as coming from Mr. Page. He did the same thing after the third talk with Mr. Amory. A year previously he had told Mr. Page about Mr. Amory's confiding a plan. Of that old conversation with Mr. Page Mr. Nicoll brought out the following on cross-examination of Mr. Nason:

Mr. Amory called upon me about the latter part of March, 1902, and I had a talk with him—I had a talk with him on several occasions—on two or three days, I imagine, in succession. After I had my last talk with Mr. Amory I called up Mr. Page on the telephone and said that I would like to see him; that I had an important matter to talk over with him. I met Mr. Page that night at the New York Athletic Club, I said. "Mr. Page, in my opinion Amory is about to begin a bitter blackmailing attack upon the Metropolitan. I am interested in the matter, because I am a stockholder in the Metropolitan Company, and I think your company ought to know it." I told him what that conversation was which I had had with Mr. Amory:

BY MR. JEROME.

Q.—Was Mr. Page at that time connected with the Metropolitan? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did he admit that he was, at that time? A.—No; he did not.

Q.—But you were led to believe that he was connected with the Metropolitan? A.—I have always thought that he was.

Reverting to his old talk with Mr. Page, the witness said that Mr. Amory was to attack the Lexington Avenue franchise and the Interurban lease, and had also told him about deficiencies in the road's accounts, as well as of the receivership plan. All this he told to Mr. Page. Prior to visiting Mr. Amory last February he told Mr. Page he had known Amory a long time and perhaps would give him some information in which both he and Page had an interest.

"I do not think Mr. Page made any comment on this proposition," he explained. Nason suggested buying the bicycle stock from Amory, "but Mr. Page made no comment." He did receive a retainer from Mr. Page, but it had nothing to do with the Metropolitan. It was on a Sunday. He had no contingent fee agreement with Page.

Q.—At each of these interviews between you and Amory you put yourself in the attitude or represented that you were there as representing Mr. Page, who wanted to purchase stock. Did you? A.—I believe I did.

Q.—And at each time between those interviews you saw Mr. Page and told him what had occurred? A.—I believe I did.

PLAN TO MAKE TROUBLE.

Both he and Mr. Jerome, the witness said, knew Amory as a member of the Manhattan Chess Club. Amory told him many times of a plan to give the Metropolitan road trouble. Once Amory said: "They are a damned lot of robbers, and I'm too honest for them." Later Amory, in response to an inquiry as to how he would get even, according to the witness, said:

"I will tell you how I propose to do it. They are operating here in the City of New York over the Lexington Avenue line, and they have no franchise, and I propose to put it up to the country about operating a street railroad in the City of New York without a franchise, and no sooner will the papers be filled than the Metropolitan people will send to me and will want to know what is up, and I will be very mistaken if they do not come to me and make some proposition about buying this company. I will go to work and circulate a lot of rumors about their operating here where they have no franchise, or any lease, and it will end in making the city put this franchise up at public auction. Before we get very far in that line the Metropolitan people will come to me and they will buy out my company for a large sum of money."

"What was your purpose in going to see Mr. Amory?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"My purpose was to get what information I could," said Mr. Nason. "I used the same means to get that information that the District Attorney does from those whom he employs as detectives."

Mr. Jerome looked up hastily at his old partner and exclaimed:

"The District Attorney pays for the kind of information he seeks. He does not do it himself."

Mr. Nason said he was never authorized to prevail on Mr. Amory to cease proceedings against the company, and he had never met Mr. Vreeland in his life. Nor did Mr. Page assume to act for Mr. Vreeland. Mr. Jerome asked:

Q.—And you were trying to do this in the house of one who had always been your friend? A.—What do you mean by "friend?"

Q.—I mean in the house of a man whom you recognized as a friend? A.—Tell me what you mean by "friend," and I will answer your question.

Mr. Jerome—I could have told you before to-day.

Mr. Page was present and gave permission for the witness to say what was the general purpose of the five-hundred-dollar retainer. Mr. Nason then said: "It was about the purchase of a newspaper in the City of New York."

Next Mr. Page was called to the stand. He said he had heard Nason's testimony, and corroborated the part about the conversation in 1902. He said Nason told him of the interview with Amory lately.

Q.—Did he tell you that he represented to Amory that he came from you? A.—I did not understand that he gave Amory to understand that he came as an agent from me. I did understand that my name was mentioned, and statements made as coming from me, but as to what was said by Nason to Mr. Amory about me at this time—inasmuch as it did not strike me that I was interested in it—I paid little or no attention to it.

Q.—But you had an interest in the whole business, did you not? Did you have a personal interest or a professional interest? A.—I had a personal interest.

Q.—You understand that you do not question the statements made by Mr. Nason when he told you that he represented to Amory that he was coming to you, and coming from you, as to proposition relating to the purchase of Amory's stock in a bicycle seat company or anything of that kind? A.—I remember his saying to me that he had used that subject as an opening of the conversation—the patent bicycle seat or attachment which Amory had—and I also remember that I said that if anybody would buy that it would be a good thing, as I have always regarded it as a good invention.

Mr. Page said he was not interested in the bicycle seat.

Q.—You are now prepared to state here, are you, that Mr. Nason did not tell you at least four times that in the interview with Mr. Amory he had made the statements to him in regard to this transaction? A.—I most explicitly state that I have no recollection of it whatsoever.

Later the witness said: "I was not in any sense interested in this connection. Mr. Nason told me that the gist of his conclusion was that Mr. Amory was after money, and I remarked to him that if he was after money he would have to wait until the internal revenue taxes were paid."

Mr. Osborne asked a chain of questions to prove that Mr. Page sent Mr. Nason up to buy the bicycle patent. Mr. Page said he assumed that Mr. Amory owned the patent. Mr. Jerome and Mr. Osborne then had a side dispute about the questions, and neither seemed pleased with the other's conduct of the case. Finally Mr. Jerome exclaimed that everybody in Amory's acquaintance had heard the latter talk of the patent, in which its owner was interested. It was soon afterward that Mr. Nicoll succeeded in having all the testimony of the morning stricken out despite Mr. Osborne's protests. Mr. Nicoll then announced his intention of calling Mr. Taylor.

"Why did not Mr. Nicoll call Mr. Taylor before?" asked Mr. Osborne. "He said all the time that he had him under subpœna."

"If I had two more weeks I'd get at the bottom of this whole thing," retorted Mr. Nicoll.

"Take three," was the reply. "I wish you would. Probe it out."

"You needn't talk," said Mr. Nicoll. "You don't know the bottom yourself."

"I know more than you do," said Mr. Osborne.

"Not much more," said his opponent, "but neither one of us knows the real facts."

Mr. Nicoll then announced that his purpose in calling Mr. Taylor, who is the son-in-law of James R. Keene, was to discover how Mr. Taylor's copy of the Herald and Telephone reports came into the possession of The World.

Mr. Hazard Not on the Oceanic.

Four suites were engaged for W. A. Hazard and family on the White Star liner Oceanic, which docked last evening, but at the very last minute before her departure from the Mersey, the order was canceled. A large number of letters and telegrams for Mr. Hazard and the members of his party were taken on board the Oceanic at Quarantine, as the big liner lay at anchor there at sundown. Mr. Hazard's name played a prominent part in the Metropolitan Street Railway investigation recently.

## RELIEF WORK FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

### Mrs. Liscum Describes a Widow's Lot and Gen. Chaffee Urges Economy at Society's Meeting.

The Army Relief Society had an annual meeting yesterday morning in the residence of John Bigelow at 21 Gramercy Park to elect officers and resolve rather informally upon raising a permanent fund, the interest of which is to be applied to relief work. The society was organized early in the Spanish war to look after the families of soldiers in distress, particularly the widows and orphans.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont presided at the meeting and about seventy members were present. According to a report of a committee the children aided during the year past number sixteen, four of them proposing to enter naval or military academies. One of the students has entered West Point, another has obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant in the army.

Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum, widow of Col. Liscum, who was killed at Tien-Tsin, talked of the sorrows that a soldier's wife and child are heir to. Her voice wavered at times, and several younger women in black were affected by her remarks. Much of what she said was personal to individual officers, but she directed attention to the fact that $30 a month is the highest pension received by the widow of an officer who died in active service. The pension is only $17 for a Lieutenant's widow, and $2 is added for each child under sixteen.

"I have been asked to say a few words from an army woman's point of view," Mrs. Liscum said. "There is every reason why I should not make the attempt, excepting the one reason of my desire to show how great is my interest in the work of the Army Relief Society. Army and navy people have not been encouraged to talk—or even to sing. Any attempt of the kind has been apt to get them into the newspapers—and into trouble."

Mrs. Liscum described the lot of a soldier's widow as "a cheap boarding house, shabby clothing and all the soul-depressing shifts of genteel poverty, with that sorrow's crown of sorrows, remembering happier days," unless she possessed private resources. She admitted that such women are untrained, and, she feared, unfitted for earning their bread.

Gen. Chaffee said it was not for a man in the service to speak of the necessities of army people. "We of the service adopt it as a profession," he said, "and we know when we adopt it what is likely to happen to us. Probably nothing stirs up more sympathy than death on the battlefield—but it takes battles to keep up the interest."

The General said that if the Army Relief Society intended to continue the work it had chosen the only safe plan was to raise a fund large enough to enable them to have an assured income independent of the accidents of annual subscription. He said that he agreed with several army women, that army officers were economical, but he thought there was room for more economy. "As I have remarked to young officers over and over again," he said, "it is not necessary for a Lieutenant to live in the style of a Major General."

Then he spoke of the hospitality and generosity of army men and added: "I think the Government is generous to us. I think we receive fair salaries as compared with the salaries of other men doing the world's work around us."

The Rev. Dr. Donald S. MacKay and Leslie R. Groves, Chaplain of the Artillery Corps at Fort Hancock, praised the work of the society, and Mrs. Lamont suggested that the society should take steps to get a charter from Congress and move its headquarters to Washington. When somebody said that more millionaires lived in New York to help toward raising the desired fund, Mrs. Lamont replied that millionaires were not the only ones to be considered. There were suggestions that the society ought to disband, but the agreement was to continue the present work and begin to raise the permanent fund.

The following-named officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, and Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum; Honorary Vice Presidents—President Roosevelt, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Elihu Root, Samuel Sloan, John D. Crimmins, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Lieut. Gen. N. A. Miles, John Bigelow, and Timothy L. Woodruff; Treasurer—Cornelius N. Bliss; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. F. G. King; Recording Secretary—Mrs. M. S. Coe; Managers—Mrs. James E. Burbank, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Miss Grace Bigelow, Mrs. J. E. Dwyer, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, and Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton.

## FIGHT OVER DRAWBRIDGES.

### Army Board Hears Argument of Railroads and Merchants' Association Regarding New Jersey Structures.

Only one side of the proposition affecting the opening of the drawbridges across Newark Bay and the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers was presented yesterday before the Board of Army Officers, composed of Col. Amos Stickney, Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, and Major William L. Marshall, in the Army Building. It was that of the railroads and the Merchants' Association, the former acting in co-operation on the invitation of the association. The board desired that the opposition present its case, but George F. Reeve of the Newark Board of Trade asked an adjournment. The next hearing will be on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

S. O. Mundy, yesterday for the Merchants' Association. He said that one specific change desired was for the closing of the drawbridges over the waters mentioned during the rush hours, or between 7:30 and 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

William H. Corbin appeared as counsel of the Erie Railroad as well as for the other lines which would be affected by the closing of the draws as asked. He declared the proposition of the Merchants' Association was with an idea of providing relief for the conditions of congestion now prevailing. According to the speaker, an empty brick scow could hold up all traffic as conditions are at present. The passage of one, and the subsequent opening of a drawbridge, the delaying of many trains and the holding up of mails had the most far-reaching of effects, he said. He declared the traffic in the shipping at the points in question was so trivial that it could easily adjust itself during the large remainder of the time in which the draws would be open on signal. It was said that for many hours during the day freight traffic was entirely suspended, because the available time had to be taken to move passenger trains.

The board asked if there was no other remedy to be proposed. Major Marshall dwelt upon the raising of the railroad bridges, but the railroad interests represented by chief engineers declared the cost would run into the millions. As a large proportion of the craft bore masts and sails, they said, the draws could not be raised sufficiently high at a nominal cost.

Mr. Reeve, when asking for an adjournment, declared that "the Passaic River is not a canal. If the plan as proposed should be adopted it would mean ruin and confiscation. This is serious business for Newark. It is serious for all New Jersey."

## CONSCIENCE HAD LONG REST.

### After Thirty-three Years a Citizen Wants to Pay on Smuggled Cloth.

Another letter from a conscience-stricken citizen was received at the office of Collector Stranahan yesterday. The letter was signed with the full name of the writer and referred to a violation of the customs laws committed thirty-three years ago. The letter said:

About the age of nineteen I came with my parents to settle in the country. Coming into the Port of New York, September, 1870, my father, with my approval, smuggled broadcloth which cost in Great Britain some $4, to make a suit which I afterward wore. Please tell me what the duty would be, as I would like to settle.

The letter has been turned over to the proper department for the purpose of ascertaining what the duty on $4 worth of broadcloth would have been in 1870.


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## COTTON FROM LIVERPOOL.

### Shipments Intended for Delivery on Contracts for May.

As a rule, cotton is not shipped to this country from abroad, except from Egypt. Now, however, cotton is being shipped here from Liverpool. The steamship Bovic brought 417 bales, and the Oceanic, it is expected, will bring about 2,000 bales. The Cymric, due next week, is said to have a consignment of 1,000 bales. Cotton has not been imported from Liverpool for several years.

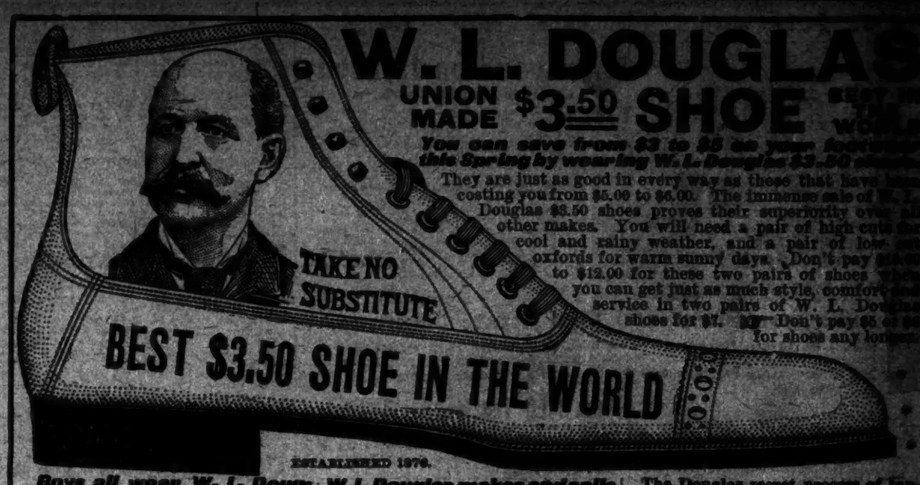
The cotton is intended for delivery on May contracts, in which there has been quite a squeeze of the bears.

## LEGAL NOTES.

ACTION FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—In the case of Van vs. Pacific Coast Company, which was an action for malicious prosecution, it appeared that the plaintiff was hired by the defendant for service upon a steamer during the season, and was furnished a suit of clothes to be worn on the vessel. He was told the clothes would do his if he remained in the service through the season. He quit the service in violation of his contract, and as he was leaving the vessel carrying the suit he was arrested by a police officer, on the request of defendant's agent, for the theft of the clothes. He was detained a short time, but released on the same day, because the defendant did not prosecute. It did not appear that the agent ever had seen the plaintiff before causing his arrest. The information on which he called for the services of the police officer was given him by one of the officers of the vessel. It was held by the United States Circuit Court that, while not technically guilty of theft, there was probable cause for the plaintiff's arrest, and on that ground, and because it did not appear that there was any malice on the part of the agent, an action for malicious prosecution could not be maintained.

***

DOCTRINE OF RES IPSA LOQUITUR.—An open trolley car of the Union Railway Company, on which Sarah Adams was a passenger, while running at a high rate of speed, jumped the track and struck an elevated railroad pillar. Mrs. Adams was thrown violently forward and sustained severe injuries, for which she sued the company for damages. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Laughlin, has decided that the case called for the application of the doctrine of res ipsa loquitur—that the happening of the accident itself raised a presumption of negligence on the part of the railroad company. It was shown that the car left the track without any apparent cause. There was evidence that it had a slight swinging motion at the time, caused probably, either by the excessive speed at which it was going or a slight rise of a quarter of an inch in the track. Where the res ipsa loquitur doctrine applies, said Justice Laughlin, the defendant must offer an explanation, or, in its absence, a finding of negligence will be warranted. He must rebut this presumption of negligence, but the burden of establishing that the injuries were caused by the negligence rests on the plaintiff throughout the trial.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## STEDEKER INDICTMENT FAULTY

### Court of Appeals Decision Rests on Defective Feature—Poolroom Men Jubilant.

Much joy was expressed in poolroom circles yesterday over the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Stedeker case, which decision reversed the findings of the lower courts. Mr. Steinhardt of counsel for the Stedekers was especially jubilant over his victory, and said that every poolroom keeper who had been indicted now could have his fines remitted, while all sentences that had been imposed in such cases will have to be set aside.

It turned out when the full text of the decision was read that the Stedeker decision has been reversed because, as stated in the opinion, "the indictment is fatally defective in failing to aver that the rooms kept and occupied by the defendants were not on a race course authorized by law." This shows that the reversal was due to a fault in the indictment, which can be remedied. District Attorney Jerome said he had not read the decision and did not care to talk before doing so. However he said he thought a too broad interpretation had been given the decision by the defendants' counsel.

Gen. Greene said he would talk with Mr. Jerome, and that until he was told he was outside of the law he would keep on closing poolrooms wherever found.


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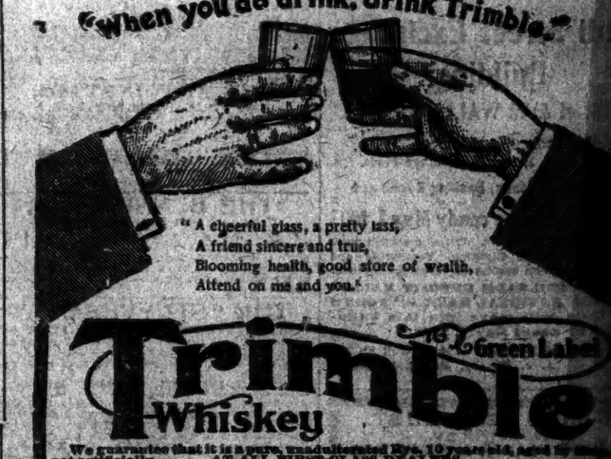
FLEISCHMANN'S VIENNA MODEL BAKERY, In

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."



"A cheerful glass, a pretty lass,
A friend sincere and true,
Blooming health, good store of wealth,
Attend on me and you."

Trimble Whiskey
Green Label
We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by us, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1797.

Barley-Malt
Best Hops
No Corn
One reason for the superiority of the Anheuser-Busch brews is, they contain *no corn*, an ingredient that cheapens the cost of brewing and injures the quality of the beer. The mark of purity—
The "A" and the EAGLE
identifies the products of the
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
BUDWEISER—"King of Bottled Beers."
33,790,300 bottles sold in 1902.
Orders promptly filled by
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CARPET CLEANSING
FOR 30 YEARS
Methods up-to-date. Compressed Air Used. Work done promptly and when promised. Will send representative on request.
Est. 1873. Telephone 1123-38th.
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Manufactured from Hires Extract and sugar. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. Send 5c. for sample glass. Delicious, refreshing, wholesome.
CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Malvern, Pa.

Dister also Tells How to Overcome the Habit of Letting Clothes HANG COATS ON HOOKS IN MANY STYLES
TARINE MOTH BAG